



Daily Report

China

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Daily Report

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General

UN South-South Agro-Industrial Conference Ends

OW0704042290 Beijing XINHUA in English
0229 GMT 7 Apr 90

[Text] Yaounde, April 6 (XINHUA)—The UN Development Programme's South-South Agro-Industrial Cooperation Conference ended its three-day meeting here on Thursday, the first UN regrouping of Third World economic operators and money lenders, including China.

A total of 186 projects relating to agro-industry, chemical industry, and mechanical construction were examined at the meeting, of which 26 were agreed upon during the 1988 meetings in New Delhi, India, and Istanbul, Turkey. Moreover, another dozen firm contracts were signed at this meeting.

Cameroon also presented its industrialization projects at the meeting for discussion and agreement by South-South conference representatives.

Symposium Highlights Antidrug Measures

OW0904225790 Beijing XINHUA in English
1613 GMT 9 Apr 90

[Text] Beijing, April 9 (XINHUA)—China is now taking active measures to stamp out drug abuse in the country.

This was revealed at a week-long international symposium on this problem which started today in Beijing.

According to an official of the Chinese Ministry of Public Health, in 1988 China set up one drug dependency treatment and recovery center in Beijing and two in Yunnan Province.

In 1989 China turned the Beijing Medical Sciences University's Drug Dependency Research Institute into the China Drug Dependency Research Institute.

From 1984 to 1989, China's Ministry of Public Health and the World Health Organization jointly ran five lecture and study courses on narcotics.

At today's meeting, four foreign experts invited by the United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific gave lectures concerning drug abuse and shared their experiences with their Chinese counterparts.

United States & Canada

Article Views Baker Statement on Jerusalem

HK0904141490 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese
7 Apr 90 p 5

[Article by Zhu Mengkui (2612 1125 7608): "Why Go Back on One's Word?"]

[Text] The resolution on "the whole of Jerusalem being the capital of Israel" adopted by the U.S. Senate on 22 March conflicts with past U.S. Government policy on the Jerusalem issue and has been condemned by Arab and world impartial opinion. U.S. Secretary of State Baker has also said: "Jews have the right to live anywhere in Jerusalem, whether in the East or West district." His statement does not sound identical with past U.S. Government tone.

As is well known the annexation of Jerusalem by Israel is part of its ambition for a "Great Israel." The Israeli authorities attempted to change the city's population proportions between Israelis and Arabs and finally "turned it Jewish" through expanding Israeli settlements. Particularly at a time when Israel and the Palestinians are in dispute over the issues of the election rights for East Jerusalem citizens issue, that Baker could actually have ignored Palestine's unshakeable and solemn stand as to its sovereignty over East Jerusalem and the Arab nature of the city, and made statements extremely incongruent with Middle East peace talks, the only result will be to further complicate the Jerusalem status issue, which has been the biggest bone of contention between the Arabs and Israel. Such statements do not help at all with the progress of Middle East peace talks.

Between last March and April, President Bush stated explicitly that to restore Palestinian rights, Israel should end its occupation of Arab territory. Bush has also written to Shamir requesting that Israel stop expanding settlements in the occupied territory, which includes of course Jerusalem, because U.S. authorities have stated that "Jerusalem is occupied territory." According to revelations early last April, Bush gave Shamir a lecture when the latter visited the White House. In February this year the United States released statements opposing Israel continuing to build settlements for new immigrants on the occupied land. For these reasons, Baker's most recent statements about Israelis having the right to freely settle in Jerusalem are rather puzzling. People cannot help asking: Is the U.S. position as mediator on disputes between Arab and Israel, and its promise to restore the rights of the Palestinians, genuine or not?

Soviet Union

Heilongjiang Sends Doctors to Treat Tourists

SK0804113690 Harbin Heilongjiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 2200 GMT 5 Apr 90

[Text] A few days ago, eight doctors of traditional Chinese medicines who are specialists in non-medicine therapy arrived in the (Mujin) tourist convalescent base in Amur Oblast, the Soviet Union, to render paid medical service.

In the Soviet Union, this group of medical personnel of traditional Chinese medicines will use traditional Chinese medical science, including acupuncture and moxibustion, massotherapy, and physical therapy, to provide

medical services to Soviet tourists who go there for recuperation. They will also treat disease in a manner compatible with their medical technologies.

Northeast Asia

Chu Tunan Meets Japanese Friendship Delegation

OW1004043390 Beijing XINHUA in English
0215 GMT 10 Apr 90

[Text] Beijing, April 10 (XINHUA)—Chu Tunan, former vice-chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress and advisor to the Sino-Japanese Friendship Association, met here today with a delegation from the Japan-China Friendship Association of Nagano Prefecture.

The delegation was headed by Kenji Hanaoka, president of the Japan-China Friendship Association of Nagano Prefecture.

Southeast Asia & Pacific

President Yang Meets Thai Princess

OW0904140290 Beijing XINHUA in English
1231 GMT 9 Apr 90

[Text] Beijing, April 9 (xinhua)—Chinese President Yang Shangkun met with Thai Princess Maha Chakkri Sirinthon in the Great Hall of the People here today.

Yang called the princess "an old friend of the Chinese people who has been acquainted with many Chinese leaders." He extended a warm welcome to her on her latest visit to China, which he described as "calling on relatives."

The Chinese president said relations between China and Thailand are "very close," and contacts between leaders of the two countries are "very frequent." Yang said he himself had received many Thai leaders and business people.

The princess said she had been studying Chinese history and culture since she visited China nine years ago. "It takes a lot of time to get to know such a big country as China," she said.

Yang asked Sirinthon to convey his best regards and wishes to the Thai king and queen.

The Thai princess left here this afternoon for a tour of Xian, capital of northwest China's Shaanxi Province.

Peace, Stability Hoped for in Nepal

HK0904113490 Hong Kong AFP in English
1123 GMT 9 Apr 90

[Text] Beijing, April 9 (AFP)—China expressed concern Monday about the political turmoil in neighboring

Nepal, saying it hopes to see "peace and stability" prevail in the Hindu kingdom.

"What is happening in Nepal is entirely its internal affair," the foreign ministry said in a telephone statement, using its standard response when asked about domestic events in other nations.

But it added: "As a neighboring country, we hope to see peace and stability maintained in Nepal."

China has long encouraged close relations with Nepal, a strategic buffer state between Tibet and India.

Last November Premier Li Peng made Kathmandu one of his stops during his first trip abroad after China's armed crackdown on pro-democracy unrest in Beijing four months earlier.

Nepalese authorities Monday lifted a curfew imposed at the weekend in Kathmandu and two satellite towns, Bhatapur and Lalitpur.

The decision followed King Birendra's decision announced late Sunday to lift a 30-year ban on political parties, after some seven weeks of violent protests against the country's partyless panchayat system of government.

Australian Report Cited on 4 June Reportage

HK0904150990 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese
7 Apr 90 p 5

[Report originally carried in 4 April GUANGMING RIBAO: "Special Program Broadcast by the Australian National Television—Reflections on Inaccurate reports on the 'June 4th' Incident by the West"]

[Text] An Australian National Television special program broadcast the evening of 2 April points out that an increasing number of people are beginning to question the vast numbers of inaccurate reports by news media in the West in the wake of the "June 4th" incident. Many people in countries around the world are beginning to feel that it is necessary to understand anew the incident.

(Robin Hutchinson), who lived in Hong Kong and interior China for 45 years and worked with the SOUTH CHINA MORNING POST as chief editor for 19 years, said that, as reporters must rush to get a story in time for the following day's newspaper or television programs, they have no time to sit down and evaluate the story, but rely on what they saw at the time or what they think has taken place; and governments often base their reactions on these reports.

Hutchinson said, he used the phrase "carnage" in articles he wrote following the "June 4th" incident, which he now thinks is improper.

(Murray Chelton), BBC correspondent in Japan, has worked as a foreign correspondent for 40 years. He was sent to China to carry out three-week coverage three days after "June 4th," during which he interviewed dozens of

people. He believes that since some reporters were inexperienced and not having witnessed similar incidents before, there was a tremendous discrepancy between their reports and fact.

He said that news must report on what has happened, why and how a certain event happened. But television news does not observe these principles. People like to put together some hair-raising shots, disregarding what kind of issues these shots may convey; nor caring which shots were taken earlier and which later.

He solemnly pointed out that it is news, not emotion, which should take the first consideration.

British writer-reporter Philip Knightley is an expert on intelligence affairs reportage. He said, many inaccurate reports are caused by the so-called "revolving lantern" phenomenon in story gathering: Foreign correspondents in Beijing often obtain stories and comments from diplomatic corps, who often acquire these stories and comments, which carry political intent, from the intelligence departments of their countries, which in turn rely on news media as their chief sources. Reports corresponding to the truth provided by the diplomats of some countries and other eyewitnesses are not deemed important, and nobody is willing to pay attention to them.

Delegation Returns to Rangoon From Provinces

OW0904231290 Beijing XINHUA in English
1843 GMT 9 Apr 90

[Text] Yangon [Rangoon], April 9 (XINHUA)—The visiting Chinese information delegation ended its four-day visit to central and eastern Myanmar [Burma] and returned to Yangon this evening.

U Soe Nyunt, member of the Information Committee of the State Law and Order Restoration Council (SLORC) and managing director of the Myanmar News and Periodicals Enterprise, gave a dinner in honor of the delegation this evening.

The delegation, led by Jin Guihua, deputy director general of the Information Department of the Chinese Foreign Ministry and spokesman of the Foreign Ministry, had visited Mandalay, Sagaing, Bagan and Taunggyi.

The delegation visited Mandalay, an ancient capital and the second largest city of the nation, Bagan, the country's Pagoda City where 2,228 pagodas have been preserved, and Taunggyi, a scenic city located at 1,400 meters above sea level in Shan State.

The delegation also visited the academy for the development of ethnic groups and a lacquerware training school.

NPC's Lei Meets Western Samoan Visitors

OW1004112590 Beijing XINHUA in English
1029 GMT 10 Apr 90

[Text] Beijing, April 10 (XINHUA)—Lei Jieqiong, vice-chairwoman of the Standing Committee of the National

People's Congress [NPC], met Misa Telefone Retzlaff, former attorney-general and member of Legislative Assembly of Western Samoa, and his wife here this afternoon.

The visitors arrived in Beijing April 8 on a 10-day visit to China as guests of the Chinese People's Institute of Foreign Affairs.

Jiangsu Firm To Build Burmese Satellite Network

OW1004111190 Beijing XINHUA in English
1039 GMT 10 Apr 90

[Text] Nanjing, April 10 (XINHUA)—The Nanjing Radio Factory, one of the biggest radio producers in China, has contracted to set up a national satellite telecommunications system for Burma, according to local authorities.

The Burmese system includes a central satellite telecommunications station and 12 ground stations, which will cost 9.52 million U.S. dollars. The network should be in operation on January 30, 1991.

Under the contract, the first three stations will be completed on May 20. Equipment for the first three stations has been tested, assembled and is ready to ship.

The Nanjing Radio Factory has exported hundreds of small satellite telecommunications stations to the United States in recent years.

Article Views Sihanouk Concessions

HK1004084190 Hong Kong HSIN WAN PAO
in Chinese 10 Apr 90 p 3

["Evening Talk" by Yang Chu (5017 2612): "Sihanouk Makes Major Concessions"]

[Text] Prince Sihanouk recently made major concessions to the Phnom Penh regime.

First, he no longer demanded that the Heng Samrin-Hun Sen regime in Phnom Penh be dissolved before the general elections in Cambodia.

Second, he agreed that a supreme committee be composed of two sides, namely, one side being the Phnom Penh regime and the other side consisting of his faction, Son Sann's faction, and the Khmer Rouge.

In the past, Prince Sihanouk insisted that the supreme committee be composed of four parties and be led by him. According to that formula, the Phnom Penh regime would be one of the four parties and would only have one-fourth of the power.

Now, Sihanouk has given up his original idea. According to his new formula, the three resistance forces headed by him will form one side and send six representatives to the supreme committee and Phnom Penh will form the

other side and also send six representatives, thus increasing its right to speak from one-fourth to one-half in the committee.

The committee will be presided over by a chairman elected by the four parties, and the chairman will have a decisive say.

Who will hold the chairmanship? It seems that no one other than Sihanouk himself will be suited to this post.

Why did he make these two major concessions?

The changes in the international situation and on the battlefields became unfavorable to the resistance forces. This might be the reason.

The most important change was that in Thailand's attitude.

Prime Minister Chatchai repeatedly announced that he wished to "turn the Indochinese battlefield into a marketplace." Recently, he made two speeches, expressing his impatience with the stalemate and the stagnate situation in Cambodia.

A few weeks earlier, he threatened to deport all of the 300,000 Cambodian refugees back to their country.

The refugee camps along the border line inside Thailand are separately controlled by the three resistance forces. Those controlled by the Khmer Rouge are in fact their military bases and logistics centers. By issuing such a warning, Prime Minister Chatchai in fact threatened to stop allowing the Khmer Rouge to set up their military bases within Thai territory to resist the Phnom Penh regime.

Second, Prime Minister Chatchai recently also said that if the negotiations among the four Cambodian parties achieve no result except for the endless empty talk and if they have no sincerity for solving the problems, then they should not continue to hold talks in Bangkok and should move their meeting place to other countries.

Prince Sihanouk will soon hold another round of talks with Hun Sen in Bangkok, and Son Sann and Khieu Samphan also wish to join the talks. Prime Minister Chatchai aimed the above-mentioned remarks at their coming meeting.

Not long ago, Sihanouk went to Beijing. He must have discussed his latest idea with the leaders in Beijing.

Near East & South Asia

Banquet Marks Sino-Indian Ties Anniversary

OW0904230890 Beijing XINHUA in English
1605 GMT 9 Apr 90

[Text] Beijing, April 9 (XINHUA)—C.V. Ranganathan, Indian ambassador to China, hosted a banquet here today to celebrate the 40th anniversary of the establishment of diplomatic relations between India and China.

Among those present were Chinese Foreign Minister Qian Qichen and Minister of the Metallurgical Industry Qi Yuanjing.

In his toast Ranganathan stressed that the two countries can learn from each other in many fields and seek common development on the basis of equality and mutual benefit.

The new Indian prime minister has expressed his willingness to continue to improve and develop bilateral relations, the ambassador noted, adding that Qin's recent visit to India had played a positive role in promoting these ties.

Reviewing the traditional friendship between the two peoples and development of bilateral ties, Qian said that both China and India can not only strengthen cooperation in the fields of economy, science, technology, culture and education, but also increase consultations on international issues.

In the current international situation, Qian went on, the strengthening of Sino-Indian relations is beneficial not only to both sides, but also to peace and stability in Asia.

Qian and Ranganathan agreed that the five principles of peaceful coexistence, which were jointly initiated by previous leaders of the two nations, have proved to be not only the cardinal principles guiding state-to-state relations, but also a basis for the establishment of a new international political and economic order.

Economic, Trade Delegation Departs for Iraq

OW0904144090 Beijing XINHUA in English
1219 GMT 9 Apr 90

[Text] Beijing, April 9 (XINHUA)—A Chinese Government economic and trade delegation led by minister of communications, Qian Yongchang, left here today for Iraq to attend the seventh meeting of the Sino-Iraqi Mixed Committee on Trade and Economic and Technological Cooperation at the invitation of the Iraqi Minister of Trade Muhammad Mahdi Salih al-Rawi.

Omani Delegation Meets With Yang Shangkun

OW0604203590 Beijing XINHUA in English
1546 GMT 6 Apr 90

[Text] Beijing, April 6 (XINHUA)—Chinese President Yang Shangkun met Ahmad Bin-Suwaydan al-Balushi, minister of posts, telegraphs and telephones of the Sultanate of Oman, and his party in the Great Hall of the People here this afternoon.

Yang Shangkun said he was deeply impressed by the progress achieved by the Omani people led by Sultan Qabus Bin-Sa'id during his visit to Oman last December.

He said he hopes the friendly relations and cooperation between China and Oman will further develop.

He asked Al-Balushi to convey his regards to Sultan Qabus and invited the sultan to visit China at his convenience.

Al-Balushi said Yang Shangkun's visit to Oman last year played an important role in promoting the development of Sino-Omani relations.

He said Sultan Qabus was satisfied with the development of the friendly relations between Oman and China and hoped to enhance the relations.

The Omani guests are here as the guests of China's Ministry of Aerospace Industry.

Water Supply Project Built in Sri Lanka

OW0704223790 Beijing XINHUA in English
1602 GMT 7 Apr 90

[By Li Zheng]

[Text] Polonnaruwa, Sri Lanka, April 7 (XINHUA)—The Polonnaruwa water supply project was ceremonially declared open here today in the presence of a large gathering.

Sri Lankan Minister of Housing and Construction Sirisena Cooray inaugurated the water supply project built with Chinese assistance in the capital of the North Central Province, 216 kilometers from Colombo.

The project started in April 1986 and was completed in December 1988. The one-year maintenance period for the scheme ended in January 1990.

The water supply capacity of the Polonnaruwa project is 6,000 tons per day. Total cost of the project's construction was about 85 million Sri Lankan rupees (2.18 million U.S. dollars). Over two-thirds of this sum was provided by China as an interest free loan and the balance by local funding.

China also supplied equipment, materials and construction machinery. A Chinese expert team undertook the construction, equipment installation and trial production of the project.

Chinese Ambassador to Sri Lanka Zhang Ruijie who was present on the opening of the project noted that the completion of the project was ahead of schedule. He paid tribute to the concern shown and help given by the Sri Lankan Ministry of Housing and Construction, and the National Water Supply and Drainage Board of Sri Lanka.

Addressing the rally, the minister and the ambassador both praised the friendship between Sri Lanka and China and wished that friendly relations between the two countries will be strengthened and become even closer in future.

Article Views 'Arafat-Carter Meeting

HK1004073690 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese
7 Apr 90 p 5

[Dispatch from staff reporter Zhang Qihua (1728 0796 5478): "The Lightning Meeting of 'Arafat and Carter'"]

[Text] Paris, 5 Apr—On the evening of 4 April, President of Palestine 'Arafat and former President of the United States Carter held a meeting in Paris to hold a dialogue for about two hours on the peaceful solution of the Middle East problem. This contact between Palestine and the United States drew extensive attention from the media here.

President 'Arafat paid his first visit to Paris in May last year. At that time, he announced that the 1964 Constitution of the PLO was obsolete and demanded that Namibia-type elections be held on the West Bank and in the Gaza Strip, stirring up an "'Arafat whirlwind." Regarding this meeting with Carter, 'Arafat told reporters that the United States, France, and the whole international community wanted to break the Middle East peace deadlock and he hoped that this meeting would be conducive to speeding up Middle East peace.

After the meeting, Carter told reporters that in recent years, Middle East peace had been postponed time and again and the leaders of the countries concerned had not adopted a cooperative and unanimous method according to the desire of the peoples. He held that now, "it was imperative to speed up" peace and "there was a hope of removing" the obstacles on the road of advance. In 1978 when Carter assumed the presidency, he mediated between Israel and Egypt and concluded the "Camp David Agreement." Paris press circles held that through this contact with the leader of Palestine, Carter was attempting to find a method of breaking the deadlock.

So far as the solution of the intricate Middle East question was concerned, the two-hour Paris meeting naturally could not make any "achievements" and "progress." Nevertheless, its importance was that people were reminded of the necessity of studying ways to solve the Middle East question in the light of the actual situation. People's attention is mainly focused on the following three questions:

1. After visiting Israel, Jordan, Syria, and Lebanon and making a report to President Bush on his visit to the Middle East, he arrived in Paris. As to this "personal visit" of Carter, the focal point of people's observation is the intentions of the United States with regard to its Middle East policy. Not long ago, the United States put forward the "Baker Plan" to solve the Middle East question, but it was foiled due to the Israeli Government's obstruction. Over the past two months, the United States has sent people to meet with the representatives of the PLO on three occasions in an attempt to find a new way to break the deadlock. Press circles are inclined to think that Carter's action was a move of the U.S. Government. Should the dialogue between Carter

and the Palestinians be successful, it would be conducive to the removal of the obstacles to the implementation of the "Baker Plan."

2. The crisis and opportunity for the Israeli Government. Not long ago, the Israeli Government, with Shamir as its head, had a different attitude toward the U.S. "Baker Plan," leading to the cabinet falling from power. Yesterday, Peres, leader of the Labor Party, who basically agrees with the "Baker Plan," announced that his party had won the majority of seats in the Knesset. This has made people feel that prospects for peace have appeared in the Middle East again. Carter said that the United States would use its influence with Israel and the countries concerned to facilitate the solution of the question. 'Arafat also declared that he was ready to have a dialogue with the Israeli Government at any time.

3. The attitude of France and the EEC countries toward the Middle East question. Prior to the meeting between 'Arafat and Carter, at the invitation of President Mitterrand, they went to the Elysee Palace. The three sides had friendly talks. France chose the opportunity when Carter was attending a conference of the World Bank and 'Arafat was visiting Rome and arranged a meeting in Paris for them. This reflects French concern over the present Middle East situation. Over the past few months, France and some EEC countries have placed their diplomatic focus on the countries of Eastern Europe. They now also want to make use of the change in the Israeli political situation and the actions of the United States to seek a method of breaking the Middle East deadlock in order not to forfeit their right to speak on the Middle East question.

A newspaper in Paris pointed out that even if France and the other EEC countries could not immediately contribute toward Middle East peace, they wanted to establish their own images in the countries of the Middle East. So far as the Arab countries are concerned, they also hope that in coordination with the countries of Western Europe, real progress can be made in Middle East peace.

Sub-Saharan Africa

Ivory Coast Envoy Views Economic Reforms

AB0904185990 Abidjan FRATERNITE MATIN
in French 7-8 Apr 90 p 31

[Interview With Xia Shouan, PRC charge d'affaires, by FRATERNITE MATIN reporter Yao Noel in Abidjan—date not given]

[Text] [Yao] A little less than a year ago, a wave of protests called the "pro-democracy movement" began in Beijing. On the eve of the anniversary of this event which was covered by the entire international press, what comments would you like to make?

[Xia] What some sections of the international press referred to as the "pro-democracy movement" was far from being such. It was a counterrevolutionary rebellion

organized according to a premeditated scheme by a handful of individuals who sought to take advantage of the students' patriotic zeal.

What the Chinese students initially demanded was in line with the objectives of the government and the party: namely, anticorruption measures and action against certain unhealthy phenomena. These students, unconsciously, played into the hands of some rioters who, on their part, were out for only one thing: to topple the Chinese socialist regime and oppose the Communist Party.

In utter disregard for the rules of procedure of the National People's Congress, the rioters urged the students on and incited wrongdoers and political rabble rousers to commit heinous acts which disrupted and sabotaged production and public order in Beijing.

[Yao] Today, one year later, the international press is once more on the assault, especially with the news of the arrival in France of female student Chai Ling (a leading figure of the movement)...

[Xia] The Western press is ready to embark once more on a campaign of false propaganda against China. The strategy adopted is based on the old maxim: if you repeat something often enough, it becomes the reality. The disturbances caused by the rioters did not reflect the wishes of the majority of Chinese. These demonstrations were far from patriotic.

[Yao] Is it not all too easy to see in the demonstrations the hidden hand of rioters and "counterrevolutionaries"?

[Xia] I have already pointed this out. Initially, the students were goaded by political enthusiasm. Many of those who later fell prey to schemers did so unconsciously. At the outset, the students' objectives were noble.

You know, the government of every sovereign nation has a duty to bring a deteriorating situation under control. We do not agree with the talk of a **pro-democracy movement**. If **democracy** is what they wanted, for whom did they want it? As far as we are concerned, democracy will be established within the context of legality, not outside it.

For developing countries, including China, the priority is to develop the national economy and improve the well-being of the people. In our country, we have barely overcome the problems of feeding and clothing our people. Each year, it must be pointed out, the population grows by 15 million, with the country's total population estimated at 1.1 billion.

[Yao] Since last year's movement, a lot has happened in the international communist camp—the Eastern European countries have tipped over into the camp of the liberal democrats, the Berlin Wall has tumbled down, etc. How does Beijing see these developments?

[Xia] For about a decade, the People's Republic of China has made many efforts to strengthen socialist democracy. It is always up to the people to decide on new options. Each country has its peculiarities, whether we are talking about economic or political measures. Do not forget the realities of the country. China embarked upon its economic and political reforms in 1978. Over these past 12 years, we achieved a lot. But this does not mean that there have been no lapses or errors.

[Yao] Is China going to move in the direction of renouncing communism?

[Xia] Our leaders have always maintained that the policy of reforms and opening to the outside remains unchanged. We will continue to pursue this policy which have been good to us. We think that China's political leadership by the Chinese Communist Party remains unchanged, considering the realities and peculiarities of China. We, therefore, are sticking to these principles. We will continue to move along the path of socialist modernization. In the area of interstate relations, we will continue to be guided by the principles of peaceful coexistence.

[Yao] When you look at what happened in Eastern Europe, would you say that it was socialism which failed, or that it was the leadership of these countries who erred by changing their political option?

[Xia] I am not a specialist on Eastern Europe. I have a limited knowledge of African countries. Every country has its share of problems, whether it is in the East, or West, or is a developing country. We respect the choice of each country's people.

[Yao] In the light of all these upheavals, what—in your view—is the future of socialism in the world?

[Xia] The history of socialism is very recent, compared to that of capitalism. The fact that socialism has gone through vicissitudes and zigzags is quite normal. If the People's Republic of China succeeds in its socialist modernization policy, that would be a great contribution from the Chinese people.

West Europe

Jiang Zemin Meets Luxembourg Visitors

OW0904133790 Beijing XINHUA in English
1306 GMT 9 Apr 90

[Text] Beijing, April 9 (XINHUA)—Jiang Zemin, general secretary of the Chinese Communist Party Central Committee, met with a delegation of public figures from Luxembourg led by Adolphe Franck, president of the Luxembourg-China Friendship Association, here today.

Franck, 97, has visited China 56 times.

Jiang described Franck as an "old friend of the Chinese people" and a "friend of Chinese leaders of the older generation."

The late Chinese leaders Mao Zedong and Zhou Enlai met Franck on many occasions.

Jiang told Franck: "I feel a surge of warmth when I meet you. You look as healthy as you were when we met in Shanghai last year. We welcome you to visit more places in China."

Franck spoke highly of China's achievements in construction in recent years, adding that "the people of Luxembourg and the grand duke cherish friendly feelings for the Chinese people."

Jiang said that although China and Luxembourg are far apart geographically, they have much in common.

He invited Franck to celebrate his 106th birthday in Beijing.

Franck accepted the invitation, saying, "I observed my 93rd birthday in Beijing. If I can survive to my 100th birthday I will surely come to Beijing even if I come in a wheelchair."

After the meeting Jiang invited the visitors to view flowers in a nearby garden.

Article Recounts Chai Ling Escape

HK1004085190 Hong Kong TANG TAI in Chinese
No 19, 7 Apr 90 p 5

[Article by Pu Li (2613 0500): "An Account of the Escape of Chai Ling and Feng Congde"]

[Text] Just as the weary traveler despaired of finding a road, Lo! A village appears, and the shade of willows and riotous flowers beckon. After experiencing innumerable hardships, Chai Ling and Feng Congde, the two key figures of the student movement in Beijing last year, eventually succeeded in fleeing to France. They are now breathing the air of freedom. This has once again shown that although the devil's talons of communist China are still clutching desperately, there are still many "observant and conscientious persons" in this world who dare to prove the truth by various ways that "a just cause enjoys abundant support."

Chai Ling Was Too Conspicuous

Numerous people in the world hail the successful escape of Chai Ling and Feng Congde. But the difficulties and hardships they experienced in the course of escaping danger are hard for outsiders to imagine. According to sources concerned, the people who helped Chai Ling and Feng Congde escape had originally planned to take action earlier. However, since Chai Ling was too conspicuous a figure and the situation was tense at that time, they bided their time. Later when they intended to take action, it was suddenly reported that Fang Lizhi might be indirectly released. Again they suspended their actions. Those "observant and conscientious persons" discovered that whenever there was a report of a successful

escape of certain "sensitive figures," the relevant departments in Communist China would tighten their search and control. But with the passing of time, they relaxed their grip (there are many people inside the CPC who do not favor the policy worked out by the higher authorities. Very often, they only "go through the motions," or even stealthily resist the policy. In Beijing dialect, this is called "xiagaohe," which means overtly agreeing but covertly opposing). Therefore, after it was reported that Fang Lizhi might be released, those "observant and conscientious persons" delayed their actions to quietly wait for the first light of daybreak.

A Mysterious "Lifeline"

According to reports, the route which Chai Ling and Feng Congde followed in order to escape was different from the route followed by other pro-democracy activists. Of course, this was a route rarely followed by other persons. The scenery along the route was very beautiful, but Chai Ling and Feng Congde were not in the mood to appreciate it. What was uppermost in their minds was how to traverse their long journey by sea, land, and air. They stayed in a key place for less than 20 hours. After that, they embarked on a "lifeline," which they would never forget. Some people describe this route as a "triple jump" as in sports. People express their thanks for its contribution, which will some day go down in history.

After arriving in France, due to the fact that Chai Ling and Feng Congde were too exhausted and that Chai Ling was ill, they were immediately sent to a hospital to recuperate. Later, they were again sent to a very quiet place where they would not have outside interference. Chai Ling made a video recording that told the world that she had escaped danger. The videotape was later brought to Hong Kong's TVB and the United States CBS for airing.

Cautious Reports by the French Mass Media Under the High-Handed Policy of the CPC

In France, the reports on the escape of Chai Ling and Feng Congde have also arrested people's attention. The French generally show concern for and support the pro-democracy activists of China. However, since the mass media in France could not contact Chai Ling and Feng Congde for the time being, their reports were comparatively vague and cautious. They did not dare to definitely confirm the news of their successful escape. TF1 Television only showed photos of Chai Ling and Feng Congde. The state-owned A2 Television gave a longer report which lasted 55 seconds. But it only showed an old video tape of 4 June last year. Chai Ling's TV speech, which was shown by television stations in Hong Kong and the United States, was the latest report. But the reports by French television stations still lacked curt finality.

There was also a brief report in LE MONDE on 5 April. Obviously, the newspaper still had not directly contacted Chai Ling and Feng Congde. It seems that it will be a while longer before they can appear in public.

We are free! It is truly good!

After escaping danger, Chai Ling said: "We are free! It is truly good! There is the air of freedom, sunlight, and flowers here, as well as a moist wind. These are things for which we have been longing for a long time. But the road leading to freedom was truly too strenuous and too long. I was nearly exhausted on the last part of my journey to freedom. I raise my head to see this world of freedom, and breathe the air of freedom. However, there are still many people who made sacrifices, or who shed their blood, sweat, and tears for democracy now in prison, or in exile. They are suffering numerous hardships." She added: "I will go soon, without leaving any ripples. But I will leave my pen for my mother. I am not a heroine. In the years in which there are no heroes or heroines, I will never fall. The butcher looks colossal, and it seems that he can keep off the wind of freedom. The first light of morning, which is blood-red, is spurting from the deep bullet holes." History can never forget anything. It will testify and judge everything.

French Senator Doubts Need for Sanctions

OW0704032390 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service
in Chinese 0751 GMT 6 Apr 90

[By reporter Shen Xiaoquan (3088 1321 3123)]

[Text] Paris, 5 Apr (XINHUA)—Jean Lecanuet, president of the French Senate's Commission on Foreign Affairs, Defense and the Armed Forces, said at a press conference here today that China has achieved notable progress in its economic reform and that Western countries should respond positively to China's open policy.

At the invitation of the Foreign Affairs Committee of the Chinese National People Congress, Lecanuet conducted a friendship visit to China in late March as head of the delegation of the French Senate's Commission on Foreign Affairs, Defense and the Armed Forces. The delegation met with Chinese leaders, visited Beijing, Wuhan, Guangzhou, and Shenzhen, and had discussions with personnel concerned on the Chinese side.

At a press conference in the Senate, Lecanuet spoke glowingly of his visit and his impression of China. He said: The economic reform initiated by Deng Xiaoping has achieved notable success in the last decade, and the changes in rural China are particularly conspicuous. During the three-week visit, the delegation personally observed the improvement in the living standards of the Chinese people and the colorful life in their cities, where people wear basically the same clothes as people do in the West.

Lecanuet praised the achievement in China's coastal economic special zones, pointing out that these special zones—with their urban development, living standards, and abundant supplies of commodities, which places them at a level between the Chinese mainland and Hong Kong—provide a model for China's economic reform.

Lecanuet said: "China calls herself a developing country. I think that it is one of the few countries in the world approaching levels of the developed countries, rather than being a backward 'developing country'."

The senator also expressed doubts about the necessity for some Western countries to impose so-called "economic sanctions" against China. He said: Facts have shown that this kind of sanctions has had little effect. He believed that it is ridiculous to expect that several months of sanctions could force a country to change its policies.

He pointed out: The French Government has decided to resume export loans to China. This indicates that the Western sanctions have relaxed in certain respects.

Lecanuet said: The Chinese Government has reiterated its policy of continuing to pursue reform and the opening to the outside world and desires to bring in foreign capital and technologies. Western countries should respond positively to this. He believed that developing relations with this Pacific country of more than one billion people is in France's strategic interests.

Former French Defense Minister Yvon Bourges and former acting Foreign Affairs Minister Andre Bettencourt, who accompanied Lecanuet on his visit to China, told the press conference that China's economic reform achievements are undeniable and that the West should not evaluate China, a populous country with its own specific conditions, according to Western values.

Delegation Attends London Drug Conference

*OW1004022790 Beijing XINHUA in English
1445 GMT 9 Apr 90*

[Text] London, April 9 (XINHUA)—Ministers and anti-drugs experts from more than 100 countries gathered for a world summit here today to seek closer international cooperation in the war against drugs.

Speaking at the opening session, British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher said the conference provided "the clearest possible evidence of the determination of all our countries not just to fight the menace of drugs, but to fight and win the upper hand."

The three-day conference will concentrate on exploring ways to fight drug trafficking and reduce worldwide demand for heroin and cocaine.

Thatcher announced the establishment of a British task force of experts to reduce the demand for drugs and pledged an additional one million pounds to help Caribbean countries fight the traffic.

United Nations Secretary General Perez de Cuellar and Colombian President Virgilio Barco also spoke at the opening session.

Perez de Cuellar said the problem had become a global one, adding, "It requires a global response that only the United Nations can effectively provide."

He said it had been estimated that the world traffic in illicit drugs amounted to roughly 500 billion U.S. dollars a year.

"It is a sad commentary on the state of mankind at the end of the 20th century that the bulk of our vast productive energies is devoted to manufacturing our own destruction," he said.

He urged "a combined effort" by world governments to "put an end to the terrible slavery of drug addiction and stop the violence which it causes."

Virgilio Barco, in his speech, expressed optimism over his antidrug war launched last year in his country and urged the establishment of an international agency "to be responsible for providing effective definite guidance and coordination".

A Chinese delegation, headed by Li Daoyu, assistant minister of foreign affairs, was among those attending the conference.

East Europe

Local Firms Seek Trading Partners

*HK1004020690 Beijing CHINA DAILY in English
10 Apr 90 p 2*

[By staff reporter Qu Yingpu]

[Text] Leading trade companies in Beijing are trying to find new ways to continue their ties with East European nations as bilateral government trade agreements come to an end this year.

The current barter trade under the auspices of government agreements is to be replaced gradually by transactions in hard currency.

China's top machinery trader, the China National Machinery Import and Export Corporation, is perhaps more concerned with the change than many other trading firms, since barter trade with East Europe and the Soviet Union has accounted for more than half of its business during the past two years.

The firm's imports totalled \$1.94 billion last year, about \$1 billion of which came from the Soviet Union and East European countries. In 1986, the firm's imports from these nations amounted to \$1.37 billion out of its total imports of \$3.3 billion.

At the moment when at least \$1 billion in import orders are frozen because of Western governments' economic sanctions, business with East Europe becomes even more important, said Li Guangyuan, the firm's president.

He said he expects Sino-East European trade to face dramatic changes.

But this sounds unlikely in the short run, he said. Most of the products from both sides are not competitive against

Western-made items and all these nations lack hard currency to spend on a large volume of machinery buying.

Besides, domestic demand will block the exchange of goods in short supply.

As none of these countries has totally got rid of central planning, their governments may sign loose barter trade agreements on an annual basis.

Li said trading companies from both sides, which have been engaged in government barter trade for decades, are expected to issue agreements independently. Such co-operation is expected to expand.

For instance, as the Soviet farmland is increasingly broken up for family use, the farmers need small tractors to work on their per capita one to two hectares of land. Yet the country does not produce small tractors.

Li said his firm is trying to expand the idea of trading Chinese small tractors for large Soviet combine harvesters.

Li said his firm's future development will follow the model of Japan's Mitsubishi—setting up production plants to promote exports and help domestic consumers hit by a shortage of funds to guarantee imports.

The firm's plant which will manufacture bearings is expected to go into operation in Yantai, Shandong Province, during the second half of this year. It is expected to turn out five million sets of bearings annually.

The firm has already set up several other plants producing items for export. Last year it exported a total of \$50 million worth of items to 42 nations and regions, 3.4 times more than in 1988.

Li said his firm's exports are expected to exceed \$50 million this year. Major items include locomotives, bearings, ships, auto parts, and textile machinery.

He said his firm is considering a new business area. It may spend its own money importing machinery in urgent need on the domestic market and lease the machinery to consumers on an interest rate basis.

Latin America & Caribbean

Article Views Central America Peace Process

HK0804035890 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese
4 Apr 90 p 6

[Article by staff reporter Guo Weicheng (6753 0251 2052): "Peace Process of Central America in 1,000 Days"]

[Text] Mexico City, 2 Apr (RENMIN RIBAO)—Since presidents from five countries in Central America held the second summit and reached an agreement on peace, 1,000 days have elapsed, during which the peace

endeavor in Central America went through a difficult and tortuous path. Major changes have taken place by today when the five countries are holding the seventh summit: two presidents (of El Salvador and Honduras) have left their posts, and another two presidents (of Nicaragua and Costa Rica) will follow suit in a month. But the change of personnel has not and will not arrest the process of peace. What matters is that the situation in Nicaragua, which has constituted the focal point of the peace process in Central America, is advancing toward peace and national rapprochement.

We can find out that in the past the summit for five countries in Central America used to come up against difficulties, and the difficulties were finally overcome and agreements reached by the Nicaraguan government showing flexibility and making concessions. In February this year, the Nicaraguan government complied with the agreement on peace in Central America and the resolutions adopted by the summits in the past. They held a free election under international supervision earlier than planned, and reached an agreement with the government-elect on matters related to handing over the state power. They agreed to hand over the state power to the new government without reservation on condition that the anti-government forces [the Contras] were totally disbanded. They also agreed about disarmament by the new government in light of the state's economic forces and social requirements.

Earlier, the government-elect also reached an agreement with the anti-government armed forces, under which the armed forces are to disband by 20 April. Today when the summit begins, we learn that part of the main force of the anti-government armed forces, who are still stationed in Honduras, indicated they would lay down arms formally on 18 April.

El Salvador and Guatemala are also undergoing a gradual change. The El Salvadorean government and the guerrilla forces in the country are to resume their negotiation, which has been suspended for several months, in the wake of the current Central American summit. The Guatemalan guerrilla forces also reached an agreement with the National Rapprochement Committee a few days ago, promising to settle domestic conflicts through political negotiations. Therefore we have reasons to believe that the current summit and the peace process in Central America hold promise of success. The secretary-general of the Organization of American States, said today: "The current Central American summit is held at a very opportune time."

In view of the existing situation in Central America, it is undoubtedly logical for the current summit to regard the following as the principal topics for discussion: immediate and complete disarmament of the Nicaraguan anti-government armed forces, situation in El Salvador, and disarmament. Though the Nicaraguan anti-government armed forces have reached a concrete agreement with the government-elect on dissolution of the armed forces, it does not mean that every unit of the

armed forces approves the decision. Some of them fled here and there in the country, making trouble, after the agreement had been reached. The Nicaraguan government has indicated that unconditional and peaceful hand-over of power is not possible until the anti-government armed forces are totally disbanded. Therefore, the disbandment of the anti-government armed forces concerns peace in Nicaragua and the general peace process in Central America. At the current summit, the five countries just want to make a final political decision on this problem, and work out a concrete agreement which will be strictly observed by all parties concerned. El Salvador is another hot spot in Central America. In December last year, the summit of the five countries passed a resolution demanding dissolution of the El Salvadorean guerrilla forces. But the resolution was immediately rejected by the guerrilla forces. The El Salvadorean guerrilla forces carry considerable weight in their country, you can go nowhere if you refuse to hold political negotiations with them. Just before the current

summit, the El Salvadorean government and the guerrilla forces reached an agreement to resume negotiations, for which the United Nations secretary general will act as a mediator and witness, breaking the deadlock.

With the progress made in the five countries' effort to restore peace, disarmament and economic rehabilitation naturally have become topics for discussion. As a result of incessant wars, Central America is backward economically, and capital has been flowing out of the country. According to incomplete statistics, the five countries in Central America possess a total of 200,000 regular soldiers, excluding various informal armed forces and reserve services. If they did not reduce armaments, they would not be able to safeguard peace in Central America, and also would not be able to effect economic rehabilitation. From the prospective of long-term interests, peace and democratization will not be guaranteed without economic development and social progress.

Political & Social

Further Coverage of Third Session of Seventh NPC

WEN WEI PO Views Session

*HK0604092190 Hong Kong WEN WEI PO in Chinese
6 Apr 90 p 5*

[Editorial: "The National People's Congress Session Accords With the Will of the People"]

[Text] The Third Session of the Seventh National People's Congress [NPC] has successfully concluded in Beijing. This was a major event in the political life of China in the first spring of the 1990's.

Like previous NPC sessions, this was a routine one held once a year, but the situation it faced is one that we have never had before. The situation is that there is pressure from outside and difficulties at home. The media at home and abroad paid close attention to this NPC session in the hope of seeing the direction of China's current development.

As the supreme organ of state power of China, the NPC exercises power in several aspects, including legislation, appointment and removal of state leaders, and supervision of government work, and this session was no exception. However, the NPC is not a "voting machine," and the exercise of the above-mentioned powers is not a mere formality. It fosters democracy, reflects the will of the people, and seriously and responsibly performs its solemn duties on behalf of the people.

The examination and discussion of the Government Work Report is an important item on its agenda, while the State Council drafts this report, listens to views, makes revisions, and makes the report known to the public, and this is an important form of reporting on the work in the past year to all people of the whole country and drawing up an administrative program for the next year. As the NPC deputies come from all corners of the country and all trades and professions, and have close relations with all areas of social life, all constructive criticisms of the Government Work Report they put forward are both incisive and reflective of reality. This is a good opportunity for the State Council to listen to the views of all quarters. On the basis of the views put forward by NPC deputies and Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference [CPPCC] National Committee members, some 80 substantial revisions and supplements were made to the final version of the Government Work Report. Judging from all relevant reports on this NPC Session, stability and development were prominent subjects for the NPC deputies in discussing government and political affairs and the Government Work Report drew on the views of all quarters.

The people seek stability, and the stable situation of China is obvious to the world, but stability by no means signifies complacency and conservativeness. It is essential to seek to develop in the course of stability and to

promote stability by means of development. In stability, it is imperative first to stabilize the basic policies. Correct policies reflect the interests of the people and will surely meet with the people's support. At this session, the NPC deputies were basically satisfied with the stability of the basic policies over the past year. At the same time, the Government Work Report proposes that economic development should record an increase of about six percent a year in the future, and this also reflects the expectation of economic development by all people of the whole country. NPC deputies put forward suggestions on solving the "debts involving three parties" and enlivening the circulation market to make the economy roll and these suggestions were adopted by the State Council as a policy for resolving the present economic difficulties. The NPC's functions of reflecting the will of the people and supervising the government work brooks no neglect.

Two laws examined, discussed, and adopted at this NPC Session have important connections with Hong Kong: One is the "PRC Basic Law of the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region" and the other is the "Revised Bill of the PRC Law of Sino-Foreign Joint Ventures." The Basic Law is the future Basic Law of the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region and the supreme organ of power of China has now officially adopted and promulgated it, laying the foundation stone for Hong Kong to implement "one country, two systems" in the future. Hong Kong investments have all along ranked first in the foreign investments on China's mainland. How to protect the interests of investors in a legal form and how to resolve the disputes arising in cooperation and operation are important subjects for the interior to open to the outside world and to run Sino-foreign joint ventures, Sino-foreign contractual joint ventures, and wholly foreign-owned enterprises. With the adoption of the revised bill of the law of joint ventures, the confidence of investors, including Hong Kong businessmen, will surely be strengthened. Furthermore, the formation of these two laws is also important fruit of the democratic politics of Chinese socialism and of the building of the legal system. So far as this point alone is concerned, the historical significance of this NPC Session cannot be underestimated.

The Sixth Plenary Session of the 13th CPC Central Committee adopted the "Decision on Strengthening the Ties Between the Party and the People." This NPC Session also played an important part in making the ruling party listen to the masses' views and accept the people's supervision. In the face of the changes in the international political situation, to overcome all internal and external difficulties and pressure, the most important thing is to establish the concept that "the government and political affairs should accord with the will of the people." It is only with the masses' support that China will certainly develop in the course of stability. The significance of the successful conclusion of the NPC session lies in this. The session of the CPPCC National Committee that concluded before the NPC session likewise shows its important significance in this aspect.

Zou Jiahua Gives Economic Report

OW0904231190 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service
in Chinese 0054 GMT 7 Apr 90

[Economic report delivered by Zou Jiahua at the Third Session of the Seventh NPC on 21 March 1990]

[Text] Beijing, 7 April (XINHUA)—Report on the Implementation of the 1989 Plan for National Economic and Social Development, and the Draft 1990 Plan

—At the Third Session of the Seventh National People's Congress [NPC] on 21 March 1990

Zou Jiahua, State Councillor and Minister in Charge of the State Planning Commission

Deputies!

On behalf of the State Council, I now present the report on the results of the implementation of the 1989 Plan for National Economic and Social Development and the arrangements in the 1990 Plan. Please examine it.

I. Implementation of the 1989 Plan

In 1989, under the leadership of the Communist Party of China [CPC] and the People's Government, and through the unity and struggle of all nationalities in China, we scored an historic victory in suppressing the turmoil and quelling the counterrevolutionary rebellion, and continued to advance the cause of socialist construction amidst changes in the international arena. The entire plan has been quite well implemented, and the national economy has continued to develop in the right direction during improvement of the economic environment, rectification of economic order, and deepening of reform. The outstanding aspects were: The overheated economic growth of the past few years has cooled; the excessive investment in fixed assets has been scaled down; inflation has been brought under control; the rate of increase in retail prices nationwide has fallen month after month; and social production has continued to expand. The following are some of the main achievements:

First, good results were achieved in grain production and agriculture, forestry, animal husbandry, sideline production, and fishery continued to develop. China's total agricultural output value reached 655 billion yuan. In terms of comparable price, it increased by 3.3 percent over the previous year. Although some localities had suffered quite serious natural disasters, the vast numbers of peasants were able to increase the acreage of cultivation through their own efforts and support from various sectors, and grain output has continued to surpass that of 1988. Total grain production reached a record high of 407.45 million tons. The output of vegetables, fruit, meat, and aquatic products, which are essential to the people's livelihood, has increased considerably. Owing to the fall in the acreage cultivated, the production of cotton, oil-bearing and sugar-yielding crops has dropped slightly from 1988. The steady growth in agricultural

production in 1989 was an important factor for the relatively stable national economy.

Second, the excessive industrial expansion of the past few years has slowed. China's total industrial output value in 1989 was 2,188 billion yuan, an increase of 8.3 percent over 1988 in terms of comparable price (6.8 percent if industries of villages and below were excluded) and meeting the planned target. Of the total, the total output values of light and heavy industries rose respectively by 8.4 and 8.2 percent. The structure of industrial production also improved. Production of energy and essential raw materials recorded a steady increase. Coal production topped the billion-ton mark to reach 1.04 billion tons, up 6.1 percent over the previous year. The generation of electricity topped 582 billion kilowatt-hours, an increase of 6.7 percent. The production of steel reached 61.24 million tons and of steel products 48.65 million tons, respectively an increase of 3 and 3.7 percent over 1988. The output of chemical fertilizers, pesticides, and other goods supporting agriculture increased rapidly. The electromechanical and textile industries made headway in restructuring their product mix and enterprises. The growth of the ordinary processing industry which has been expanding too rapidly in the past few years slowed. In particular, the production of household electric products and other durable goods dropped considerably. After tapping their own potential, communications and transportation departments were able to improve their efficiency, and the turnover of freight increased by 7.2 percent over 1988. The posts and telecommunications sector also expanded rapidly.

Third, the scale of fixed asset investment was brought under control, while a number of big and medium-sized projects were completed and put into operation. Thanks to the efforts of various departments and localities to screen the projects under construction and scale down investment, the total of fixed asset investment in 1989 stood at 400 billion yuan, nearly 50 billion yuan less than the preceding year, or a cut of 11 percent. If adjusted for inflation, the actual reduction was more than 20 percent. There were 123,000 capital construction, upgrading, and renovation projects undertaken by state-owned units, or a reduction of 43,000 compared with the preceding year. New projects started in the year numbered 37,000. This means a cut in the number of such projects of 41,000 compared with the preceding year. Simultaneously with control over the trend of swelling investment, efforts were made to adjust the investment structure. Investments by state-owned units under energy, transport, postal, and telecommunications departments all accounted for a higher proportion of the total investment than the preceding year. The percentage of productive investment rose from 65.9 percent in the preceding year to 68.4 percent, while that of nonproductive investment declined from 34.1 to 31.6 percent. In particular, projects involving office buildings, auditoriums, and guesthouses were strictly controlled, while more investment was made in key construction projects. Nationwide, 57 big and medium capital construction projects

and 128 single big and medium production projects were completed and put into operation. These projects increased the nation's coal-mining capacity by 24.95 million metric tons, oil-extraction capacity by 17.05 million metric tons, power-generating capacity by 9.02 million kilowatts, length of double-track railroads by 318 kilometers, and cargo-handling capacity of coastal ports by 48.85 million metric tons. Meanwhile, new achievements were made in the technological upgrading of existing enterprises. Some 27,500 technological upgrading projects were completed and put into operation in the country. These projects expanded the enterprises' capacity to make certain kinds of important products in short supply and raised their level of production technology. All these added to our capacity for sustained economic development.

Fourth, the market had a more abundant supply of commodities, and the rate of rise in retail prices was less than the preceding year. Total retail sales of commodities amounted to 810.1 billion yuan, up 8.9 percent from the preceding year. Sales of food, clothing, daily needs, and means of agricultural production continued to rise while sales of such commodities as cotton cloth, bicycles, sewing machines, and household electric appliances dropped in varying degrees following the big rise experienced in previous years. Overall, the retail price level for 1989 climbed up by 17.8 percent above the preceding year, a rate less than registered for the preceding year. In particular, the rate of commodity price rise since October was below double digit. Prices of the people's daily necessities were generally stable and remained at the same level as December of the preceding year. For some commodities, the prices were generally stable or even showed some degree of drop.

Fifth, import and export trade showed a steady growth, and economic and technological exchanges kept developing. According to the customs statistics, the total volume of imports and exports for the year reached \$111.6 billion, 8.6 percent higher than the preceding year. Of this, exports amounted to \$52.5 billion, a 10.5 percent rise; and imports \$59.1 billion, up 7 percent. The trade deficit, after deducting the value of materials supplied for processing, equipment imported as part of the investment in foreign-funded enterprises, and other imported goods not paid for in foreign exchange, was \$2.85 billion. Nontrade foreign-exchange earnings registered a surplus of \$3 billion. Actual amount of foreign funds used continued to increase, while improvement was made in the balance of international payments. The export-orientated economy developed further in special economic zones and coastal areas opened to foreign trade and investment.

Sixth, steady development was achieved in the fields of science, technology, education, culture, public health, and sports. In 1989, the science and technology front won 60 natural science prizes and 150 invention prizes awarded by the state, plus 504 awards for advance in science and technology and 123 awards under the Spark program. Achievements in some areas of science and

technology approached or attained the advanced international level. Significant results were achieved in solving problems that the state listed as key problems of science and technology. High-technology development plans were carried out smoothly. New progress was made in technological development in key enterprises and in the extensive use of scientific and technological research results. The technology market was more thriving than ever, while further efforts were made to develop basic scientific research. With the adjustment of its structure, education continued to develop. Fundamental education was strengthened up. A total of 1,389 counties in the country passed the test for popularizing primary education. This number exceeded the preceding year by 63. Secondary vocational and technical education showed steady development, while the number of students in adult technical training schools increased considerably. Enrollment for ordinary higher-educational institutions was brought under control, and the structure of enrollment was improved. Progress was made in developing cultural undertakings, including literature, art, broadcasting, films, television, press, publication, and cultural relics. Further improvement was made in public health and medical care for urban and rural people. Good achievements were scored in athletics.

Seventh, consumer demand was curbed to some extent. According to a sample survey by the State Statistics Bureau, in 1989, the proportion of average per capita income which could be spent by urban residents as living expenses came to 1,260 yuan, up 12.6 percent compared with the previous year; and the per capita net income for peasants reached 602 yuan, up 10.5 percent. Allowing for price variations, the actual income dropped a little for some urban residents. Institutional consumption was brought under effective control. The balance of the residents' savings deposits reached 513.5 billion yuan by the end of 1989, an increase of 133.4 billion yuan over the previous year, or a growth of 35.1 percent. Such a large margin of increase has not been seen in many years. Living conditions continued to improve in both urban and rural areas. New housing units erected in urban areas reached 160 million square meters, and 710 million square meters of housing units were built in rural areas. Social welfare and insurance undertakings showed further progress.

The 1989 plan for economic and social development as a whole was carried out fairly well. This was due to the efforts of the various localities and departments to resolutely implement the policy of improving the economic environment, rectifying economic order, and deepening reform, and the efforts of the cadres and masses to unite as one to surmount difficulties and work diligently. On behalf of the State Council, I express sincere respect and gratitude to the masses of workers, peasants, intellectuals, People's Liberation Army commanders and fighters, cadres and people of all circles who have made contributions to the stable economic and social development in China.

In spite of the fact that clear results have been achieved in the work of improving the economic environment and rectifying economic order, there are still many problems and difficulties in economic life. They are mainly: 1) Distribution of money exceeding national income and total demand exceeding total supply are chronic problems not yet fundamentally solved. Large accumulated social purchasing power remains a serious threat to market stability. 2) Since the fourth quarter of last year, market sales have been slack, funds short, and products overstocked; commodity circulation has been sluggish and the growth rate of industrial production has declined too sharply. 3) Progress in readjusting the industrial structure has been slow. Some products which have become oversupplied and products, low in quality but high in price, are still being produced in increasing quantities, whereas production increase has been slow for those products in short supply and having a ready market. Funds for construction of key projects in the basic industries are in short supply and cannot meet the need for the development of the national economy. The regrouping of the processing trades and the readjustment of organizational structure of enterprises still fall far short of the need for improving the economic environment and rectifying economic order. 4) Economic efficiency remains poor. The amount of profits and tax listed in the 1989 budget for state-owned industrial enterprises to turn in to the state treasury showed only an increase of 0.2 percent over the previous year; the turnover time of fixed circulating funds extended from 97 days in the previous year to 108 days; overstocking of finished products was serious; the cost of manufactured goods went up and deficit margin increased for the enterprises. 5) More enterprises have entirely or partially suspended production, the number of unemployed in towns and cities has increased and some urban residents have begun to experience financial difficulties. Many of these are problems which were hidden before. There are also problems which are unavoidable in the course of improving the economic environment and rectifying economic order, and those which are contradictions emerging from the new situation. As far as our work is concerned, there are also some shortcomings. These are mainly manifested in the course of the operations to tighten demand when we, in an effort to provide macroeconomic guidance, have failed to adopt timely and effective measures or pay attention to making regulating attempts proper both in time and extent, because we lack experience. In sum, some deeper-lying problems affecting the stable development of the economy have not been fundamentally solved and basic factors leading to inflation have not been eliminated. Given the interweaving of old and new contradictions, the tasks of improving the economic environment and rectifying economic order remain arduous. We must affirm our achievements, face up to difficulties, see favorable conditions and good prospects for economic development, strengthen confidence, sum up experience, improve our work, and continue unswervingly to push forward the tasks in improving the economic environment, rectifying economic order, and deepening reform.

II. The Major Targets and Tasks of the 1990 Plan

Nineteen-ninety is the first year of the 1990's, as well as a crucial one for economic rectification and further reform. To properly arrange the plans for this year is of great importance in ensuring a good job in the 1990 economic work, gradually carrying out the economic rectification tasks, and promoting a sustained, stable, and balanced development of the national economy in the next decade. In accordance with the guidelines of the Fourth, Fifth, and Sixth Plenary Sessions of the 13th CPC Central Committee, the guiding principles for arranging the 1990 plan are: unswervingly implementing the party's basic line on the initial stage of socialism; persisting in taking the economic construction as the central task; upholding the four cardinal principles; continuing the policy of reform and opening to the outside world; mobilizing all positive factors in uniting the Chinese people of all nationalities; invigorating the spirit of overcoming difficulties; furthering economic rectification and reforms; and striving for greater political, economic, and social stability and development in China. Under the premise of consolidating and developing political stability and unity, we should concentrate our efforts on promoting the national economy. In improving the economic environment, rectifying economic order, and deepening reforms this year, we should rely on the broad masses of people, stress the readjustment of economic structure, strengthen management in all fields, develop science and technology, improve the quality of personnel, increase economic efficiency, and ensure an appropriate growth rate for the national economy, while continuing to improve control of a balanced national economy. In formulating various plans, we must see to it that they really embody the requirement for leading an austere life for the next few years, and that overall considerations are observed. It is necessary to further integrate the economic rectification with reforms and, on the basis of maintaining the stability and continuity of basic policies, further deepen and perfect various reform measures, so that they will be conducive to, and serve, economic rectification.

Based on the above guiding principles, the major targets of the 1990 national economic and social development plan are as follows:

- Maintaining an appropriate economic growth rate. On the premise of improving economic efficiency and raising technical standards, total agricultural output value must increase by four percent; total industrial output value, by six percent; and gross national product by five percent over the previous year.
- Further lowering the inflation rate. The margin of national retail price rises should be controlled at under last year's level.
- The investment scale of fixed assets of the whole of society will be 410 billion yuan, and the investment structure should be further readjusted strictly according to the state industrial policy.
- Continuing to tightly control the volume of loans and currency issued and ensure that the state budget deficit is lower than the preceding year.

—Keeping foreign exchange receipts and disbursement of the year basically balanced.

The main tasks of the 1990 plan include the following aspects:

1. Reinforce agriculture and strive to achieve a steady increase in the output of grain, cotton, and other major farm products.

An important task of the economic work this year is to make a concerted effort to push agriculture forward to take a solid step toward an increase in grain and cotton output to another new level. According to the plan, output of grain will be 412.5 million metric tons, up 5.05 million from 1989; of grain, 4.4 million metric tons, up 610,000; of oil-bearing crops, 15 million metric tons, up 2.09 million; and of sugar crops, 64 million metric tons, up 6.07 million. At the same time, efforts should be made to win bumper harvests of other crops. We should continue to develop the production of meat, poultry, eggs, milk, and aquatic products. According to the plan, output of meat will be 25.5 million metric tons, up 400,000 from the previous year.

The key to a steady increase in agricultural production is to seriously implement the policy measures set by the central authorities for developing agriculture. Governments at all levels should attach great importance to agriculture and further strengthen leadership over agricultural development. It is necessary to continue to deepen rural reform, stabilize and further improve the output-related system of contracted responsibilities on a household basis, improve the two-tier, rural operational system integrating unified and separate management, and actively develop various social service systems. In localities where the necessary conditions exist, peasants should be encouraged to steadily develop agricultural operations on a moderate scale and a new collective economy on a voluntary basis. Efforts should be made to increase investment in agriculture. While capital construction investment under the central authorities' control is not to be increased this year, the central authorities plan to increase this year's agricultural investment by 1 billion yuan, nearly a 30 percent increase over last year. The increased portion of central investment will be mainly used in harnessing major rivers, increasing irrigated farmland, and building production bases for such important commodities as grain and cotton. Provinces, prefectures, cities, and counties should give priority to developing agricultural production and increasing agricultural investment with local financial resources. Banks and credit cooperatives should actively raise capital for agricultural use and manage their use. It is necessary to make overall arrangements to ensure proper management and use of agricultural capital from various channels. At the same time, a further step should be taken to adopt effective policies to guide the rural collective economy and encourage the peasants to invest more in agricultural production and development, and increase their investment of labor. It is necessary to actively

increase the production and supply of chemical fertilizers, insecticides, plastic film, and other agricultural capital goods. While the overall petroleum supply in the country is reduced, this year's supply of diesel oil for agricultural use will be kept at the same level as last year's plan. We shall continue to improve the state control of important agricultural capital goods, and strive to maintain the basic stability of their prices. In order to ensure steady increase of grain and cotton output, the state this year has issued guidance for the areas of grain and cotton in various regions, in an effort to increase the country's total area of grain crops by 6 million mu to reach 1,683 million mu, and total area of cotton crops by 5 million mu to reach 83.5 million mu. Great efforts will be made to popularize less expensive, and yet effective, agricultural science and technology to increase agricultural production, and to properly increase the funds for promoting agroscientific research, and support the development and popularization of agricultural technology. The State Council has decided to raise the purchase price of cotton, oil-bearing crops, sugar crops, and cured tobacco in order to rationalize the relative prices of farm products and to further arouse the peasants' enthusiasm for the production of various agricultural products. In order to reduce the peasants' burden, unauthorized apportionments and collection of unauthorized fees will be resolutely banned.

2. Efforts should be made to actively promote market sales, and strive to make structural readjustment, enhance economic efficiency, and keep a proper industrial growth.

To strive to achieve the planned six percent industrial growth will be of great significance in increasing effective supply, alleviating financial difficulties, and stabilizing the overall economic situation. The plan calls for producing 1,060 million metric tons of raw coal, up 20 million from last year; 138 million metric tons of crude oil, up 350,000 from last year; and 605 billion kwh of electricity, up 23 billion kwh. It also calls for the production of 60 or 61 million metric tons of steel, 23 million units [jian 0115] of cotton yarn, and 1.47 million metric tons of chemical fiber; and for railways to transport 1.47 billion metric tons of freight.

Recently, industrial growth has been slow due to weak market sales. A deep reason for the weak market sales is a long-standing irrational structure and poor economic efficiency. For this reason, in order to improve the situation and ensure a proper industrial growth rate, we must put the stress of work on readjusting the structure and enhancing economic efficiency.

All localities and departments should adopt effective measures to make structural readjustment. It is necessary to increase the output of products currently in short supply, such as energy sources, and raw and processed materials. The coal industry should continue to pay attention to the production at state coal mines, while actively developing the production at local coal mines. Hebei, Henan, Anhui, Shandong, Liaoning, and

Heilongjiang particularly should strive to produce more coal, so as to rely less on coal from outside the province. The electric power industry should organize well both thermoelectric and hydroelectric power generation, strive to reduce electricity loss in the course of supplying power to factories and in power transmission, ensure good quality of power supply, make rational power distribution, and strive to satisfy users' needs, particularly those of major users. The raw materials industries, particularly the iron and steel industry, should strive to increase the production of mineral ores, improve the quality of products, and increase the outputs of the products currently in short supply. The light and textile industries should make great efforts to readjust product mix; reduce and control the output of products currently in excessive supply and products of inferior quality and high prices; develop new products, varieties, and designs which are welcome in both the foreign and domestic markets; and particularly pay attention to the production of daily public needs and small commodities. The machine-building and electronics industries should control and reduce the production of products of low standard and high energy consumption; actively develop technical equipment for basic industries and new products saving energy and raw materials; step up research and development of basic parts and elements, machinery, and technology; improve the performance of products; raise the technological level of complete sets of equipment; and strive to develop products for export and substitutes for imports. The communications and transport department should further tap its potential to improve the overall efficiency of the transport system. In order to ensure a steady growth in energy sources and transport capability, the crude oil price and the rail and waterway freight charges will be properly raised this year.

All industrial departments and production units must truly take the improvement of economic efficiency as their central task, make great efforts to improve the quality of products and lower material and energy consumption, and seek survival, stability, and development in the course of enhancing economic efficiency. In order to do so, they must first step up the technological transformation of enterprises; actively popularize scientific and technological achievements conducive to lowering consumption, improving quality, and increasing output; accelerate the application of imported technologies; develop new ones; mobilize the masses to carry out small reforms; and strive to raise the technological level of enterprises. Next, they should strengthen enterprise management; pay attention to basic work; institute, improve, and strictly enforce technological standards, labor discipline, and rules and regulations; and strive to improve management in all respects.

Third, they should launch a widespread and thorough campaign to increase production and practice economy and to raise revenues and reduce expenditure. They should oppose waste and extravagance, strictly budget, practice economy, and make great efforts to reduce

deficits and increase surpluses. The plan calls for directly and indirectly saving energy equivalent to 10 to 15 million metric tons of standard coal a year, and raising the productivity of full-time workers of state-run industries by three percent. All localities and departments should set clear and definite objectives and adopt concrete measures to improve economic efficiency and implement the measures at all levels.

In order to improve the situation of weak market sales and low industrial growth, necessary measures should be taken to ease contradictions while tightening financial and credit control. Loans for industrial production, commerce, foreign trade, and material purchase should be properly increased. Interest rates for savings deposits and loans should be properly readjusted, and different interest rates should be set for different types of loan. It is necessary to liquidate "triangular debts" among enterprises, and completely restore the practice of settling accounts through banks. Funds for the construction of key state projects and urgent projects should be fully appropriated according to plan. At the same time, loans for technological transformation should be properly increased. It is necessary to further invigorate commodity circulation, make great efforts to open up the market, especially the rural market, and strive to increase exports. Implementation of the above measures will promote a steady industrial growth at a proper rate.

3. Efforts should be made to continue to control the scale of investment in fixed assets, and to readjust the investment pattern.

The 1990 plan sets the total investment in fixed assets at 410 billion yuan. Of this, investment in fixed assets of state-owned units amounts to 251 billion yuan, and that of collectively owned units to 159 billion yuan. Of the investment in fixed assets of state-owned units, that in capital construction accounts for 135 billion yuan, and in transformation and renovation 82 billion.

While controlling the scale of investment in capital construction, the plan has readjusted the investment pattern. The readjustment is made mainly to reduce the investment in ordinary construction projects, and increase that in agriculture, the energy industry, and transportation. This year's plan cannot fully guarantee even the minimum investment requirement of some key trades and professions, and some projects have to be postponed. This is because the state investment is limited and too many projects had been started in the past. Such an arrangement is made to control the scale of investment and to stabilize the overall economic situation, although it will have certain adverse effects on our efforts to build up our capacity for sustained economic development. In executing the plan, we should keep the scale of investment in our country under last year's actual level, give higher priority to guaranteeing the needs of the key projects under construction, and strive to complete them and put them into operation on schedule.

In addition to the new construction projects, we must pay more attention to developing technical innovations for existing enterprises. For making investments in replacing and renovating old equipment, we must attach importance to saving energy and raw and semiprocessed materials, improving production quality and increasing the production of products in short supply, as well as new products. We must also pay attention to developing projects to earn more foreign exchange by expanding exports and to turn out more substitutes for imports, working hard to upgrade products. Funds for replacing and renovating old equipment must be truly used for this purpose. Under no circumstances should they be used in developing capital construction projects. Priority must be given in terms of fund allocation to developing projects for technical renovation and equipment renewal to show results in the same year. At the same time, technical renovation projects in various enterprises must help readjust the product mix and rationalize the organizational structure of the enterprises.

4. Arrangements must be made to develop domestic markets and improve the people's living standards, continually controlling commodity prices in general.

To stabilize the market and commodity prices is an important aspect in stabilizing the economy and helping people lead a settled life. The 1990 state plan sets the value of the nation's total retail sales at 930 billion yuan, an increase of 14.8 percent over the previous year. In order to stabilize the domestic market, we, on the one hand, must continue to control the unduly high growth rate; strengthen control over funds for wages in a planned manner; control wages, bonuses, and other personal income; help control and readjust personal income in various urban and rural collectives and of people in various economic sectors; and continue to keep institutional consumption under control. On the other hand, we must strive to increase the supply of essential products. Various districts must continue to pay attention to the issue of the "food basket," organize the production and supply of meat, eggs, and vegetables to large and medium cities, and make appropriate arrangements for the production and supply of manufactured goods for daily use by urban and rural residents. Efforts must be made to bring into full play the role of state-run shops and supply and marketing cooperatives as the major channels and "reservoirs" for purchasing farm and sideline products, purchasing and marketing major commodities, and distributing such goods among different regions. Efforts must also be made to try by various means to open up more channels for sales, provide better service in business, and help withdraw currency from circulation.

This year, we must not only continue to control the general price increase, but also appropriately readjust the prices of certain products to help and increase the production of essential products. Under such a situation, our task will be quite arduous to keep the price increases within the limit specified by the state plan. We must adopt comprehensive and supportive measures. One, we

must effectively control the total social demand. This remains the basic measure in the control of price increases. Two, all production, circulation, and construction units must strive to raise their economic efficiency to help offset price increases. Three, we must pay continual attention to screening and rectifying companies; resolutely do away with middlemen who practice usury, frantically inflate prices, and disrupt the market; and strictly prohibit illegal buying and selling. Four, we must rectify the market order, strengthen control of the prices of major commodities, centralize the authority to examine and approve price adjustments in a appropriate manner, earnestly implement the system of clearly listing the price for commodities or labor services, and continue to enforce the responsibility system for the control of commodity prices. Five, we must strive to stabilize the prices of the basic public needs and labor charges. Increases of some prices should be prohibited, and such prohibition should be clearly spelled out. In order to effectively control commodity increases, we must carefully work out and implement measures for price adjustments specified by the state plan, and conscientiously carry out our work in this connection.

In order to decrease the speed of development of industry, readjust the economic structure, and reduce the investment scale, some of the enterprises have suspended, or partially suspended, their operations. We must make proper arrangements for the well-being of the workers and staff members of these enterprises, and organize them to engage in various useful activities. We should refrain from thrusting surplus personnel on society. The unemployed should be provided with subsistence allowances, as appropriate in individual situations. During this year, the manpower in cities and in the countryside will be increased by several million people in addition to the number of people awaiting jobs. This year's task to help these people find jobs will be considerably arduous. The 1990 state plan encourages various regions and departments to energetically create more jobs and help reduce the number of jobless personnel to the minimum. At the same time, it is necessary to improve the unemployment insurance system, and help people waiting for jobs overcome temporary difficulties.

5. Efforts must be made to persistently open to the outside world, strive to adjust the pattern of export and import goods, further develop foreign trade, and promote economic and technical exchanges with foreign countries.

To advocate the open policy, more effectively expand foreign foreign trade, and promote economic and technical exchanges with foreign countries is a strategic principle we must follow in developing China's modernization program. It is also an important measure in overcoming the current economic difficulties, improving the economic environment, and rectifying economic order. We must fully utilize favorable world conditions to overcome unfavorable factors; and conscientiously carry out our work in all fields so that our open policy

and our principle of improvement and rectification can promote each other even better.

We must strive to expand our export business. The 1990 state plan points out that we must export slightly more products to foreign countries as compared with last year, and work hard to overfulfill our targets in the course of implementing the state plan. In addition to tapping resources for a large amount of traditional products for export, and exporting as many products as possible, we must actively export those commodities and raw and semifinished products, the supply of which has become more plentiful after we have curbed our domestic needs and readjusted the product mix. Particular efforts must be made to expand the export of manufactured goods, including machinery and electronic products, and of intensively processed and high-tech products, and to continually increase the export of light industrial products and farm produce which can earn more foreign exchange. We should support those who seek to expand exports regarding the supply of funds, foreign exchange, raw and semifinished materials, and transportation. We must strive to raise the quality of products for export, and improve management in doing export business. While expanding the export trade, we should rationalize imports. We must reduce or obviate the import of raw and semifinished materials and of machinery and electronics products which we can already produce or supply in China. The import of luxury and high-grade consumer goods should be strictly limited. Local foreign exchanges must be first used in production and construction and in importing materials and commodities badly needed by the people for their well-being. We must firmly strengthen and improve management in doing import business. We must strictly enforce state regulations in handling commodities whose imports have been limited or have been imported under a quota system. Under no circumstances should any department, locality, or unit violate such regulations.

We should continue to properly utilize foreign funds and import advanced technology. To make investment in China more appealing to foreign businessmen, we shall make efforts to assist the existing joint ventures and cooperative enterprises. We must regard bringing in foreign investment a priority project in using foreign capital. We should provide foreign investors better guidance and make sure it is more compatible with China's production policy. We must firmly improve the control of borrowing, using, and repaying foreign debts. The management of economic zones and economic and technical development zones in open coastal cities should be improved to encourage the coastal areas to develop their export-orientated economy.

6. Efforts will be made to promote scientific, educational, and cultural development, as well as public health and sports, and to strictly control population growth.

Science and technology are primary productive forces. Scientific and technological development must be regarded as a strategic project, so that our social and

economic development can achieve noticeably better results and our economy can develop in a sustained, steady, and coordinated manner. Revitalizing agriculture through science and technology and upgrading the technology of industrial and communications enterprises should be regarded as the central projects of this year's scientific and technological development. Persistent efforts must be made to carry out plans to tackle major scientific and technological problems in projects under the state's Seventh Five-Year Plan, and targets and schedules of progress must be set on the basis of these plans. Efforts must be made to accomplish the mission of tackling major technical problems relevant to 20 complete technical projects, 100 new technologies, and 400 major new products. The state's high-technology development plans and key enterprises' technical development plans must be firmly carried out. We should attach importance to the roles played by the large research institutes and centers, schools of higher education, and large and medium enterprises, and do an even better job in organizing their scientific and technical forces so that they can coordinate their work and accomplish the state's urgent scientific and technical development programs. Meanwhile, we should properly integrate short-term scientific and technical development programs with intermediate and long-term programs.

We should continue to make a success of all types of schools. All schools must firmly follow the correct political course and intensify their ideological and political education. They must place moral education in the first place and make efforts to achieve an all-round moral, intellectual, and physical development among the students. Schools of higher education must continue to control the size of their development and make positive efforts to restructure themselves with an aim of improving their educational quality. According to the plan, graduate schools will enroll 30,000 students this year, or the same as the year before; and ordinary schools of higher education will enroll 620,000 students—which is 23,000 more than a year before—including personnel from the agricultural, forestry, and educational departments who have practical experiences in those areas, who will be enrolled on a trial basis. Schools which fail to meet the set criteria must be reorganized and restructured. Efforts must be made to improve secondary vocational and basic, as well as adult, education. All types of measures should be taken to improve the conditions for the development of basic education and efforts must be made to stop secondary and primary school students from dropping out from school. We should intensify educating people in all social sectors about occupational ethics. To ensure a steady educational development during the course of economic improvement and rectification, the state will continue to earmark a larger budget for educational development this year, despite its financial difficulties. Governments at all levels must mobilize the initiatives of all social sectors to improve conditions for educational development.

Departments in charge of literature, art, radio broadcasting, film making, television, journalism, publishing, historical relics, archives, and other cultural services should adhere to the course of serving socialism and the people. Guided by the principle of letting a hundred flowers blossom and a hundred schools of thought contend, they should firmly oppose bourgeois liberalization, foster our outstanding national culture, and strive to produce more and better spiritual foodstuff for the people; to expedite socialist spiritual construction and play a positive role in stabilizing society and inspiring the people.

Regarding public health services, the emphasis should be placed on disease prevention and development of public health services in the rural areas. Continuous efforts must be made to provide more hospital beds and improve the medical services. Regarding sports, we should broadly promote sports activities among the people to improve their physical health. Meanwhile, we should make active preparations for the holding of the 11th Asian Games, encouraging the vast number of athletes to train hard and become more proficient so that they can score good results in the games and other international tournaments.

Controlling population growth and improving the quality of the people have an important bearing on China's modernization drive. Governments at all levels must firmly intensify their leadership in this regard and make unremitting efforts to promote planned parenthood. We must firmly stabilize the existing family planning policies and make sure they are genuinely enforced at grass-roots units. Effective measures, including setting family planning targets, must be taken to control population growth, and attention must be directed at lowering the excessively high birthrates in the rural areas.

III Firmly Integrate Economic Improvement and Rectification and Strive to Accomplish the 1990 Plan

The 1990 plan for national economic and social development is a formidable one. To accomplish all the projects in the plan, we must, under the guidelines set by the Fourth, Fifth, and Sixth Plenary Sessions of the 13th CPC Central Committee, achieve a greater consensus of views and correctly handle the relationship between economic retrenchment and reform, so that these two projects will be closely integrated and give impetus to one another. In accordance with the central authorities' requirement of deepening and perfecting reform during the retrenchment period and the principle of integrating economic planning with market regulation, we should stabilize, replenish, readjust, and improve the reform measures drawn up in the past several years. Moreover, while making continual efforts to enliven microeconomic undertakings, we should intensify central control appropriately and take positive steps to improve and strengthen the macro-control.

First, we should uphold and improve the system governing enterprises' contractual operations. In order to achieve an appropriate economic growth and noticeably

better results in restructuring our enterprises and improving their economic performance, we must continue to restructure them and give full scope to their initiative and that of the workers. The results our industrial and commercial enterprises have achieved in carrying out their contractual operation are, on the whole, satisfactory. While we should stabilize the contractual operation, we should examine our experiences and improve by promoting what is good and eliminating what is defective. We should pay special attention to combating short-term conduct and encourage enterprises to take the initiative to upgrade their technology and install mechanisms encouraging the upgrading of technology. Meanwhile, enterprises must proceed with their internal reforms and improve their rules and regulations as well as all responsibility systems. We should uphold and improve the system under which factory directors are in charge of factory operations, and we should give full scope to the role played by party organizations in enterprises to provide political and ideological guidance. We should continue to develop enterprise groups to optimize the use of production ingredients and promote the restructuring of enterprises.

The large and medium state-owned enterprises are the important foundation and mainstay of China's economy, and so their proper role must be brought into full play. This year, the state will take preferential measures to support some of these enterprises, while allocating capital, material resources, and transportation facilities in order to ensure the needs of those enterprises which produce readily marketable goods and which have yielded good economic results. Meanwhile, the state will appropriately protect those medium and small enterprises which operate according to the state's production policy and which yield good economic and social results [she hui xiao yi 4354 2588 2400 4135]. According to the general policy that enterprises should be restructured, reorganized, transformed, and improved, positive efforts must be made to guide the collectively-owned enterprises in urban and rural areas and township enterprises so that they will be able to develop soundly.

Second, we shall intensify our guidance and control in the spheres of production and circulation. In accordance with the requirements set for economic retrenchment and reform, the scopes covered by mandatory and guidance plans will be appropriately readjusted. In industrial production, we shall increase the quotas for the mandatory production of certain important raw and semi-finished materials and goods in short supply. In agricultural production, we shall reinstate the plan which provides guidance for the acreage of major products. We shall appropriately expand the scope of important goods and goods in short supply—those which are subject to centralized state distribution. Moreover, in order to ensure the needs of the state's major production and construction projects, the state will demand enterprises to set aside a portion of certain important production materials at their disposal and sell them under the state's guidance. Greater efforts will be made to consolidate the

circulatory sector and the market order. This year, coal produced by mines directly operated by the state, some of the coal produced by local coal mines and delivered to the state, and above-quota coal some provinces deliver to the market of other provinces by rail, will be distributed by the state. All the orders placed for such coal will be handled by the state, and so will the dispatch and delivery of this coal. With the exception of state-authorized departments and traders designed by relevant departments, no other units or individuals may handle the trade in coal. The relevant departments must intensify drawing up specific implementation measures governing the open marketing of important production materials at the disposal of the producers, as well as the price ceilings of these materials whose output exceeds the production quotas. The guidance for regional cooperation must be intensified.

Third, the state will continue to restructure the system governing investment in fixed assets. In order to effectively control the size of investment in fixed assets and restructure investment patterns, the state will, beginning this year, exercise control over the size of investment in capital construction projects of a given fiscal year, and the aggregate size of investment in projects under construction. The state will also appropriately centralize the authority of examining and approving new projects. The Central Government will continue to examine and approve all large and medium construction and renovation projects, whose investment exceeds the limit, and the state will also examine and approve those construction projects on which the state has imposed development restrictions, even though the investment in these projects is below the limit. Local authorities' examination and approval powers should be appropriately placed under the provincial authorities, and efforts should be made to prevent a decentralization of such powers. Regulatory tax will begin to be imposed on the investment in certain areas (construction tax will be abolished at the same time), and different tax rates will be set according to the state's production policy, so that part of the investment in nonkey projects will be switched to key projects. The system governing investment contracts, which link input with output, should be further established and improved, and that of holding open bidding should be promoted, so that the defects of "eating from the same big pot" can be gradually eliminated. In order to achieve better returns from investment, the order within the construction sphere must be improved. This year, some large and medium construction projects will be audited.

Fourth, in accordance with the principle of integrating economic planning and market regulation, efforts will be made to intensify and improve macroscopic regulation and control. The state will continue to draw up necessary production policies and enforce their implementation, enlist the cooperation of all relevant departments and regions in implementing all the supporting measures, and intensify their supervision and inspection to make sure that these policies are earnestly implemented. The

system governing financial contracts will continue this year; but, in accordance with the principle that financial resources should be appropriately concentrated and with all different situations being taken into consideration, the quotas of revenues local governments will deliver to the Central Government will be increased; and the Central Government will reduce its subsidies to the local governments. Meanwhile, positive efforts will be made to test the revenues sharing system [fen shui zhi 0433 4451 0455]. The central bank will continue to intensify its macroscopic regulatory and control functions and strengthen its leadership and control over various specialized banks. The central bank must improve its capital control and provide regulation at appropriate times. All specialized banks must strictly carry out the state's production policy and plans, and should not unilaterally emphasize that they themselves should be operated as enterprises. The role played by interest rates as the leverage in regulating capital needs and cash flow should be brought into play. Positive efforts will be made to explore a macroscopic regulatory and control system which is primarily based on state plans and which will apply economic, administrative, and legal means in a comprehensive manner. The legislature of basic economic laws and regulations must be intensified.

Fellow deputies: It is a formidable, but glorious, task to accomplish this year's national economic and social development plan. Although China is now confronting certain temporary economic difficulties, we possess many resources with which we can surmount these difficulties. After a decade of construction and reform, our economic strength is much greater than before, and the people's livelihood has improved noticeably. Moreover, thanks to our efforts to improve the economic environment and rectify economic order over the past year and more, we have achieved salient successes and gained a lot of experience. Following the convocation of the Fourth, Fifth, and Sixth Plenary Sessions of the 13th CPC Central Committee, all CPC members have achieved a greater consensus of views and their unity is stronger than ever before. As long as we firmly focus on economic construction, uphold the four cardinal principles, firmly adhere to the basic line of carrying out reform and opening to the outside world, firmly depend on, and rally, the people of all nationalities in the country, carry forward the glorious traditions, heighten our spirit, work hard, rely on our own efforts, and carry out arduous struggles, we certainly can fully accomplish the 1990 plan, gradually achieve the anticipated goals for improving the economic environment, rectifying economic order, and deepening reform, and bring about a more stabilized political, economic, and social development.

Roundup Considers Stability

HK1004043090 Beijing ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE
in Chinese 0351 GMT 3 Apr 90

["Roundup" by Wang Xiaohui (3769 2556 2547):
"Eliminate Unstable Factors to Realize Long-Term Stability"—ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE headline]

[Text] Beijing, 3 Apr (ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE)—Some people have calculated that the word "stability" appears 52 times in Li Peng's 27,000-character government work report. Evidently, stability is a departure point for the Chinese Government to consider its work.

Stability will bring about prosperity and progress whereas turmoil will result in recession and retrogression. Jiangsu Governor Chen Huanyou said: The Chinese people have endured much suffering from turmoil and do not hope for unrest any longer, nor do they allow anyone to stir up trouble. In particular, at a time when there are changes in the international situation and the domestic economy is facing a number of difficulties, only by resolutely preserving the country's stability can we concentrate our efforts on the national economy. This is where the fundamental interests of the Chinese people lie and is also an overwhelming task of primary importance.

How should one observe the political and economic situation in China? Tianjin Mayor Nie Bichu said: In present-day China, politics, economy, and society being stable is the main trend of the situation. But the international situation is unstable and the domestic economy is still in a predicament. Externally there is pressure, and internally there are difficulties. Factors affecting our stability have not been thoroughly eliminated.

Deputies to the just-concluded National People's Congress [NPC] held heated discussions on problems including products being overstocked, funds lying idle, suspension in production, and loans exceeding the economic growth rate and the repayment ability of the recipient.

Henan Governor Cheng Weigao said these economic problems would turn into political and social problems if allowed to remain long.

Economic stability is the basis of political and social stability. Hu Jintao, secretary of the Tibet Autonomous Regional CPC Committee, said that the region's grain production hit a record high last year, and there was an increase in its GNP and national income. Separatists in the region tried to stir up riots in Lhasa before and after 1 October last year, at the end of last year, and early this year. But because the people's minds were at ease, the plot of this small number of separatists did not succeed and the situation in Tibet remained basically stable.

"A king maintains his rule by relying on the people, and the people will rest assured if there is adequate grain." Some people analyzed, even though China's grain production hit a record high, Li Peng's government work report still puts agricultural production above the other nine major tasks to be completed this year, because another good grain harvest will give the Chinese people a feeling of stability.

When the people's demand for adequate food and clothing is met, they will ask for social fairness. "If our administration is not clean, the people will oppose us," Nie Bichu remarked.

Last year the Supreme People's Procuratorate made great efforts to crack down on corruption and bribery. About 116,000 such cases were handled. In some 70 days—a time limit set for criminals to surrender themselves to the government—20,000 people who abused their powers for personal gain and became rich through corruption and bribery were punished.

But clean administration alone is not adequate, Nie Bichu said. "Diligent administration" should be introduced so that the people will feel that the government represent their interests. There is also a need to run a "good administration," which means being correct in policymaking. In his opinion, with these three kinds of administration, the government will never be divorced from the people and will remain invincible.

Having adequate food and clothing and being fair alone will not satisfy the people. They also demand democracy and participation in the country's development. Therefore it is necessary to improve the People's Congress system—the most effective form for the people to exercise their democratic rights.

At the recent NPC session there was a strong demand for strengthening its functional role. Some deputies proposed setting up an NPC supervisory commission and suggested subordinating examination and supervisory departments to the NPC so as to ensure the NPC's supervisory role and preserve the authority of this supreme organ of power.

With adequate food and clothing, fairness, democracy, and the right for political participation, it will not take China long to bring about lasting stability. Jiang Chunyun, secretary of the Shandong Provincial CPC Committee, said that China had the necessary conditions to realize stability.

He cited the following facts to support his argument:

- The reputation of the CPC is improving;
- The people's minds are at ease and they oppose turmoil; a survey suggests that over 95 percent of the urban and rural people demand stability and unity;
- There is a powerful people's democratic dictatorship;
- The older generation revolutionaries remain as the mainstay;
- In China there are national feelings of self-respect and self-confidence as well as the spirit of building the country stronger;
- There are achievements made over the last 40 years, particularly achievements since the introduction of reform and opening up;
- Party style, political style, and civilian customs and habits are turning for the better...

All these serve as a strong ideological, political, social, and economic basis for maintaining stability and preventing unrest.

In his opinion, as long as the government can prepare for danger in time of peace and can handle problems properly, it will absolutely be able to resist the impact of international adverse currents and to preserve the country's stability and unity.

Jiang Chunyun said, it is wrong to lower our guard and become careless, but there is no need to be worried or pessimistic. China's stability will be ensured as long as we boost our morale, adhere to principles, and make more contributions.

Interviews Profile CPPCC Members

Wang Guangyin

HK0704021190 Beijing ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE
in Chinese 1230 GMT 21 Mar 90

[Report: "Let Me State It First: I Am Not Retired"—Interview with CPPCC member Wang Guangyin by Wang Mingsheng (3769 2494 0581), report of ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE]

[Text] Ever since Wang Guangyin, the well-known chairman of the Board of Guangda Industry and Commerce Company, stepped down from his job, he has stayed out of the spotlight and away from reporters in China. But, recently at the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference, he became the center of attention. Wang Guangyin came to the conference as deputy chairman of the CPPCC and deputy chairman of the Association of Industry and Commerce. He excused himself, however, from any interviews because he said he had too busy a schedule. Last Tuesday after many visits, this reporter was finally granted his request late at night.

Mr. Wang wore a white shirt and black leather shoes. His manner was refreshing and he looked energetic. I asked him why he was so busy after he had retired.

He smiled and immediately corrected me: "First let me say that I have not retired; it's only that the focus of my work has now moved from Hong Kong to the mainland."

[Reporter] Did you ask to come back?

[Wang] No, it was a transfer by the organization. The leadership said that Guangda has already had a good foundation and it has been doing well all these years. From the State's point of view, I should contribute more. There are over 30 deputy chairmen in the People's Consultative Association, but most of them are old and feeble. Though I'm slightly over 70 years old, I am still considered middle-aged. I should come back to do more work."

[Reporter] Now that you've come back, what are you in charge of?

[Wang] I have not received my assignment yet. We will see after the National People's Congress and People's Consultative Conference. I have lived in Hong Kong for six-and-half years and I have made many friends. Later, I would like to work on attracting more capital and technology for our country."

[Reporter] Will you be working at the State Council?

[Wang] All my life I've worked in the fields of commerce and industry. I am not suitable for doing administrative work. In addition, I am older now and I do not want any official titles.

Mr. Wang was enthusiastic in talking about Guangda's accomplishments. For the past six years the company in Hong Kong has founded more than 40 economic entities on the mainland; e.g., the Palace Hotel, Jingmao Building, Tiantan Hotel, and Guangda Taxi Company in Beijing. It helped 17 major tobacco factories in China to import from abroad equipment to improve the quality of packaging. Guangda imported 1.3 billion U.S. dollars worth of equipment for 3,000 medium- and large-sized enterprises. In general, each of these dollars will turn into ten dollars worth of products. A beer factory in Wuhan has adapted a 600 year-old, beer-making technology from Munich. The factory is now in full production.

[Reporter] After all these years in Guangda, don't you feel a little reluctant to leave the place?

[Wang] An old saying goes: a person will always feel partial to his own child. I have left Guangda, and yet there are several projects I would have liked to finish. First, the company bought a large color-TV picture-tube factory. It is undergoing productivity improvement, and should be able to enter into production in half a year. Second, the company is building a pier in Shenzhen. Third, the company has built Asia's largest wood-processing factory in Shenzhen. This will also be ready in half a year. My leaving the job in Guangda has given me a feeling of incompleteness. Just like being pregnant, I would have felt better if I were able to see the baby born.

This reporter asked Mr. Wang what he thought of Li Peng's "Government Work Report." He thought for a while, then said: "The report emphasizes that the reform and open policy remains the same, but the overriding factor is stability. This is an important point. Many people in Hong Kong and overseas are quite concerned about the political stability in China, and they hope that there will be continuity and stability of Chinese policy. Furthermore, I think we should combine more tightly the essence of the fourth, fifth, and sixth plenary sessions. In economics, there are times for tightening and there are times for loosening up. An ancient saying has it: 'The way to rule civil and military matters is expansion and constriction.'"

Hong Xuezhi

HK0904052990 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese
31 Mar 90 p 4

[Article by staff reporter Lai Renqiong (6351 0088 8825): "A New Task for the Veteran General—An Interview With Hong Xuezhi, Newly Elected Vice Chairman of the CPPCC National Committee"]

[Text] Central Military Commission member Hong Xuezhi has been elected vice chairman of the National Committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference [CPPCC]. How does this veteran general, who had rendered outstanding military service during the era of war, and made great contribution to the Army's modernization by painstaking work after the founding of the nation, feel about this? For an interview with this new chairman of the CPPCC National Committee, the reporter arrived at a residence in the western suburb of Beijing.

From Soldier to General

It was a robust figure, a dark blue Chinese tunic suit, and a friendly smile. The general looked much younger than his age. The first impression was that he had the dignity of a military general, and the makings of a general with Confucian temperament. In the living room, the general's "general uniform" was on the clothes stand. From guerrilla to the Red Army, to the Eighth Route Army, to the New 4th Army, to the Liberation Army, to the Chinese Volunteers, up to now, he has served 61 years in the People's Army.

"I fought during the era of war," reflecting on the past events, the general talked about his background. His was born in Anhui's Jinzhai, which lies in the border of Henan, Anhui and Hubei; crows there could be heard in the three provinces. In old China, warlords separated spheres to set up their own regimes and fought among themselves for years; when there was flood, drought, or plague, the victims fled to everywhere begging for food. At that time, who would care for the general people? With the aspiration of emancipating and freeing the poor people, he joined the guerrillas at the age of 16. Soon after he became a member of the Red Army. The training and test of a long-term revolutionary struggle turned him from an ordinary soldier to a general. In 1955, Hong Xuezhi was conferred upon the rank of Senior General. After 1980, he has served as director and political commissar of the General Logistics Departments of the Liberation Army, and deputy secretary general and member of CPC Central Military Commission.

"Communist Party Members Must Obey the Party's Arrangement"

In 60 years as a career revolutionary, the general experienced many changes in posts. Originally on the battlefield, he was a fierce fighter. However, once Chairman Mao issued an order, he immediately rushed to take office of director of the General Logistics Department.

But during the 1959 Lushan meeting, the general was involved in a sudden political storm, and was sent to the grassland in the northeast. He has experienced all kinds of life's bitterness over those 20 years of relegation. However, General Hong Xuezhi, determined and optimistic, frank and openhearted, has a resolute faith: Believe the party and the people. In 1980, when the supreme command wanted a Logistics Department director who must be highly respected, and well versed in military affairs on the one hand and economic management on the other, Hong Xuezhi became the most ideal candidate.

For the second time the general took office of director of the General Logistics Department, and he worked enthusiastically and very hard. He personally drafted the development strategy for building combatant logistics; went to the grass roots, border, and coastal defense units to carry out investigation and research, doing many practical things for army building. In just several years, Director Hong Xuezhi has led the logistics units to victories one after another.

At present, this old party member with more than 60 years of standing has been elected vice chairman of the CPPCC National Committee. The general said: "I will go wherever they need me, Communist Party members must obey the party's arrangement!"

The Wish of a New Recruit to the CPPCC

"I am a new recruit to the CPPCC," said the humble general, "in a new environment, everything must be learned anew. Revolutionaries learn as long as they live!" The general continued: "'The CPC Central Committee's Opinion on Upholding and Perfecting the System of Multiparty Cooperation and Political Consultation Under the Leadership of the CPC' is very good! It is of great significance to the work in the new period. I am in this CPPCC post, and feel great responsibility, I must do the work well." The general said earnestly to the reporter: "You are young, and do not understand old China, but you should understand that China must uphold CPC leadership, and follow the socialist road, steadfastly. Otherwise, the people will suffer, and the country will have no future."

Yao Yilin Inspects Development in Shanghai

OW0804181190 Beijing XINHUA in English
1529 GMT 8 Apr 90

[Text] Shanghai, April 8 (XINHUA)—Chinese Vice Premier Yao Yilin said the development of a new area in Shanghai is of strategic importance to the economic growth of both the city and the country as a whole.

The development of the Pudong Zone will contribute to revitalizing Shanghai as an old industrial base and boosting economic development along the Yangtze river, Yao said during an inspection tour of Shanghai from March 28 to April 8.

Pudong, to the east of Shanghai, covers an area of 350 sq km. It has ideal conditions for building harbors and developing navigation.

Yao, who is also a Standing Committee member of the Political Bureau of Central Committee of the Communist Party of China (CPC), said the development of the zone is a strategic measure for the country to further open itself to the rest of the world.

Yao made the inspection tour with a group of ministers of the State Council to make feasibility studies of the development of the Pudong Zone as commissioned by the party Central Committee and the State Council.

During his stay in Shanghai, he heard reports on the overall initial plan for the development of Pudong Zone, made an on-the-spot investigation of the zone and visited some local factories and construction sites, accompanied by Mayor Zhu Rongji and Vice Mayor Huang Ju.

During a visit to the Shanghai-Bell Telephone Equipment Manufacturing Co. Ltd, a Sino-Belgian joint venture, Yao told general manager of the firm that China and Belgium cooperated well in the production of telephone equipment and he wished such cooperation would continue in the future.

Commentator Considers Grass-Roots Assignments

HK0904072190 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese
28 Mar 90 p 2

["Commentator's Article": "Earnestly and Properly Grasp the Work of Organizing Cadres To Go to the Grass-Roots Units"]

[Text] Since the beginning of this year, a large number of cadres at party and government offices have successively gone to the grass-roots units in accordance with the central authorities' requirements, and they are universally welcomed by the cadres and people there. This shows that this measure taken by the central authorities enjoys immense popular support. Currently, many units and personnel are involved in the work. This being the case, we should strengthen the work organizationally, explicitly stipulate the task of going to the grass-roots units, place great stress on discovering problems, sum up experience, and strive to complete this task of great significance satisfactorily.

The purpose of cadres at party and government offices going to the grass-roots units is to maintain links with the masses, find out what is going on at the grass-roots units, and better serve them and the masses of people. On no account should they cause trouble and place heavier burdens on the masses of people. To achieve this goal, leaders at all levels should make unified plans for the work and take the ordinary grass-roots units into account while giving prominence to the selected units so as to avoid the phenomenon in which some localities and units are busy entertaining the working groups and fact-finding groups and others are left unattended. More

guidance should be offered to cadres at the grass-roots level, stricter demands should be set on them in thinking and workstyle, and noninterference in this regard should be avoided. Every cadre should take it as his duty as a public servant to go to the grass-roots units to share weal and woe with the masses of people and refrain from putting excessively high demands on their daily life.

While in the grass-roots units, cadres at all levels should earnestly and sincerely heed the opinions, suggestions, and criticisms of the masses; ardently propagate and explain the principles and policies of the party and the government; help them conduct education well in the current situation; do the ideological work well; help the grass-roots units dispel worries and solve problems; and take it as their solemn duty to do more solid work. According to comrades from the grass-roots units, the higher authorities have sent people again and again to the grass-roots units to find out what is going there, but they have not taken any measures to solve the problems after doing this. This greatly disappoints them. The leaders of some localities have taken note of this issue. In organizing cadres to go to the grass-roots units, they have summed up experiences and adopted many forms, centering around doing solid work and stressing practical results. They also say that with the leaders taking the lead, professionals are organized according to the trades to which they belong to go the grass-roots units to handle official business on the spot; in accordance with the needs of farming seasons or production periods, seasonal service teams are sent to the grass-roots units; competent departments send capable cadres according to the different trades to which they belong to the grass-roots units to take up temporary posts there; and some cadres engaged in party affairs are sent to the grass-roots units to strengthen party building in the rural areas. These methods have produced pretty good results and are well received by the masses. Continued efforts should be made to sum up and spread experiences in this regard. The problems that cannot be solved right now should be reasonably explained, and those that cannot be answered for the time being should be reported to the higher authorities. On no account should no reply be made at all after conducting a long investigation.

Of course, we should not have a narrow understanding of doing solid work or consider it solid work if one manages to approve an allotment of money and materials or not. When going to the grass-roots units, those cadres who have the power to manage the money and materials in their hands should take the overall situation above everything else; carefully weigh the advantages and disadvantages of a decision; handle official business impartially rather than playing the role of the "gods of wealth," or favoring one and being prejudiced against the other, or pursuing the "practice of securing personal advantages through pull." Comrades at the grass-roots level should also see that some difficulties cannot be removed overnight and refrain from developing a dependent mentality and making unrealistic demands on cadres who go to the grass-roots units.

Procuratorates Handle Dereliction of Duty Cases*HK1004073590 Beijing ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE
in Chinese 1425 GMT 3 Apr 90*

[Text] Beijing, 3 Apr (ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE)—An official of the Supreme People's Procuratorate revealed today that between 1989 and February this year, procuratorial organs throughout the country handled a total of 5,925 cases of dereliction of duty such as negligence, bending the law for the sake of relatives or friends, and retaliation and false charges. Investigation files were opened for 2,386 cases.

This official said that one glaring example of dereliction of duty on the part of some highly bureaucratic state workers was extreme irresponsibility in the execution of their duties. Their negligence has caused the state and the collective property to suffer huge economic losses. Since last year, procuratorial organs throughout the country have opened investigation files for 2,245 cases of dereliction of duty, of which 906 were serious or extremely serious cases. There were 209 cases involving direct economic losses ranging from 500,000 to 1 million yuan, 53 cases involving losses ranging from 1 million to 3 million yuan, 22 cases involving losses ranging from 3 million to 10 million yuan, and seven cases involving losses above 10 million yuan. Such crimes have mainly occurred in the following areas:

- In purchasing activities, the failure to investigate the soundness of the businesses involved and the careless signing of agreements have resulted in huge amounts of money for purchasing goods being swindled. For example, in the first half of 1987, the Tianjin branch of the New Technology Development Company of China, having been informed that Hong Kong citizen Lin Yuena (female, 46 years of age, another file has been opened for her) was capable of providing artificial fertilizers, sent business representative Zhao Shuangyin to negotiate a deal with her. After Zhao arrived in Shenzhen, he disobeyed the leadership's instructions and the stipulations concerned. Without checking Lin's business registration, documents, and sources of supply, he readily believed her lie that she had 3 million tons of ammonium phosphate and credited her account with 14 million yuan for the purchase of the chemical. Lin squandered the money and bought property with it, which made it impossible to get the funds back. This case is still under investigation.
- Staff members of monetary and credit departments go against the system. They overstep their authority and approve loans in a wanton manner.
- The management staff of industrial, mining, and enterprise units disregard safety in production. Such persons have seriously endangered the lives and health of the people and caused a great many tragic deaths and injuries.
- State workers engage in fraudulent practices, and a very small number of judicial staff members bend the law to accept bribes or help their relatives and friends.

Since last year, the procuratorial organs throughout the country have accepted 491 such cases and opened 87 investigation files.

Moreover, the procuratorial organs have also handled and investigated a total of 628 cases involving the masses' legal action against state staff who had made use of their official capacities to retaliate and bring false charges against other people. Of those cases, 54 have been found to be of a serious nature for which the defendants will have to assume criminal responsibility.

It is known that procuratorial organs have listed the investigation and handling of cases of dereliction of duty of leading cadres above the county and department levels as a key duty and will lay hold of such work in an earnest manner. Since last year, procuratorial organs have seriously investigated into the clues of 310 cases of dereliction of duty involving leading cadres above the county level against whom legal action was taken by the people. Criminal responsibility regarding dereliction of duty was affixed on 99 cadres above the county and department levels. Seven of those cadres worked in bureaus and provincial-level government departments.

Ethnic Cultural Exchanges To 'Forge Ahead'*HK1004020990 Beijing CHINA DAILY in English
10 April 90 p 1*

[By staff reporter Xie Liangjun]

[Text] Despite a brief lull over the past year, China's ethnic cultural exchanges with foreign countries will forge ahead.

And this year many ethnic artists of the Tibetan, Yi, Mongolian, Uygur, Hui, Kazak, Uzbek and Zhuang nationalities will perform in northern Europe, Britain, Italy, Greece, the Soviet Union and the Middle East.

The vice-director of the State Nationalities Affairs Commission's Cultural Department said yesterday that exhibitions of costumes, musical instruments, cultural relics and daily articles of ethnic minorities would also be staged abroad.

Ren Yinong said the commission also planned to send ethnic artists and researchers to the United States to study ethnic minority culture and art.

"As an important component of China's culture and art treasure house, China's ethnic minority culture and art are welcomed and appreciated overseas," Ren said.

He said a large number of foreign scholars had achieved "considerable advances" in their research of ethnic minority culture and art.

"For instance, researchers from the United States, West Germany, France, the Soviet Union and Hungary have studied the Twelve Mukam and King Gazar for more than 100 years," he said.

He described the Twelve Mukam, which is also called the "Mother of Music," as magnificent, with profound messages reflecting the wisdom and talent of the Uygur people of Xinjiang in music composition.

The whole piece, he said, included more than 170 songs and dancing melodies as well as 72 instrumental intermezzos, lasting 24 hours.

And King Gazar was the great historic epic of the Mongolian and Tibetan nationalities, written during the time of the Tang (618-907) and Song (960-1279) dynasties.

Ren said Chinese ethnic culture and art were characterized by their distinctive national styles, which was one reason foreigners were attracted to it.

State Council Sends Telegram on Tibetan Victims

OW0604203990 Beijing XINHUA in English
1558 GMT 6 Apr 90

[Text] Beijing, April 6 (XINHUA)—The State Council, China's top governing body, sent a telegram to the people's government of the Tibet Autonomous Region on Thursday, expressing solicitude for the people trapped in snow in northern Tibet.

The telegram said that since November last year, heavy snowfall in Nagqu, Shannan, Xigaze and Qamdo has posed a great threat and caused great damage to the life and property of the local people.

In the telegram, the State Council expressed cordial solicitude for the local people, officials at all levels, soldiers and medical workers.

The State Council urged local authorities to mobilize all efforts to do the rescue work well, help local people manage their lives and assist them in restoring production to minimize losses caused by the disaster.

The Chinese Communist Party Central Committee, the State Council and the Central Military Commission have paid close attention to the rescue work since the disaster occurred.

Since March 27, supplies have been airdropped in the stricken areas.

Official Urges Socialist Literature Development

OW1004000190 Beijing XINHUA in English
1249 GMT 9 Apr 90

[Text] Beijing, April 9 (XINHUA)—A literature and art official of the Communist Party of China (CPC), at a recent meeting in Beijing, said Chinese literary and art newspapers and magazines should focus on further developing socialist literature.

Leading members of Beijing-based newspapers and magazines which focus on literature and art attended a meeting held by the Bureau of Literature and Art of the

Propaganda Department of the CPC Central Committee to exchange views on how to strengthen the close ties between literature and the people, and to develop socialist literature and art.

Liang Guangdi, bureau director, said the decision of the Sixth Plenary Session of the 13th CPC Central Committee demands that all party members maintain close ties with the masses.

The decision is of great importance to the promotion of socialist construction and reform and to the fight against any schemes by opposition and hostile forces who want a peaceful evolution in China, Liang said.

He said people in literature and art circles should pay attention to implementing the decisions made at the CPC Central Committee meeting.

The participants said the decision is suitable to the issues of literature and art in China. Maintaining close ties with the masses is the key of Marxist theory on literature and art.

All good works of literature are rooted deeply among the people, so socialist literature and arts should represent and serve the people, they said.

They said the writers and artists in a socialist country should keep close ties with the people to express their feelings, desires, and demands, and at the same time they should learn from the people's spirit of hard work.

One participant described the people as the "mother of literature and art," and said serving the people is the orientation of socialist literature and arts.

Speaking of existing problems, the participants pointed out that because bourgeois liberalization emerged in recent years, some writers are content with their achievements and reluctant to go down to the masses. They are fond of staying in luxurious hotels to write at random. This has led to a decline in their work.

In order to earn more money and fame, they said, some of writers write about murder, riots, and sex and disregard their holy responsibility as writers in a socialist country.

Some have even gone further, using their pens to spread the ideas of bourgeois liberalization and neglecting the fine tradition of combining literature with people.

Both the positive and negative facts prove that only by serving the people and socialism can Chinese socialist literature and arts develop and prosper, the participants said.

They urged writers and artists to go to the people and to the front line of reform and modernization. They expressed hope that the relevant authorities will provide the necessary conditions, including material conditions, for writers and artists to keep close ties with the masses.

Li Zhun, deputy director of the bureau, expressed hope that newspapers and magazines will spread the ideas of maintaining close ties between literature, arts, and the masses, to strengthen the work of literary criticism and to improve the appraisal of literary works by listening to the opinions of people from various circles.

Copyright Authorities Asked To Tighten Controls

HK0704015090 Beijing CHINA DAILY in English
7 Apr 90 p 3

[By staff reporter Zhang Lin]

[Text] China's copyright authorities at all levels are being asked to tighten their control over copyright trading between the Chinese mainland and Taiwan, Hong Kong and Macao, CHINA DAILY has learned.

Facing an increasing number of disputes regarding copyright infringement issues, China's National Copyright Administration has issued a circular calling for a screening of the copyright trading practices in the past four years between the mainland publishing houses and their partners in Taiwan, Hong Kong and Macao.

China is one of the few countries which did not join the international copyright organization which has some 140 member countries, the official said.

The nation will join the World Intellectual Property Organization for the protection of copyright after its copyright law goes into effect, the official said.

To protect the copyright of Chinese outside the mainland and those from Taiwan, Hong Kong and Macao within the mainland, the National Copyright Administration has since May 1986 issued a set of regulations concerning the copyright trading between those areas.

In its recent circular, the National Copyright Administration also stipulates that all the copyright contracts signed between the mainland and the three regions after March 1, 1988, be sent for registration and approval from the copyright authorities.

Starting this month, those contracts which are not submitted and approved will be deemed null and void, an official from the National Copyright Administration said.

Besides publications, the new regulations will also cover the copyright issues of other cultural products including audio-video products, theatre plays, films, dance, photography, and broadcasting programmes.

The new regulation will also forbid any mainland agency or individual from acting as agent in copyright trading with the three regions without the permission of the National Copyright Administration.

To protect the interests of the copyright holders in Taiwan, Hong Kong and Macao, the new regulation also ordered mainland publishing houses to pay the royalty at the standard rate within one month after receiving the

circular, to the copyright holders whose works were published during the period prior to March 1, 1988.

For those whose works were published after March 1, 1988, the copyholders should be paid in accordance with the present royalty standards.

Some disputes arise because many of the copyright trading contracts signed in the past few years between the mainland and the three regions were inaccurate legally.

This is part of the larger problem stemming from the fact that China so far has not a copyright law to protect foreign copyrights in China and Chinese copyrights abroad, an official from the Administration told CHINA DAILY.

530 Newspapers, Periodicals Cease Publication

HK1004091990 Hong Kong HSIN WAN PAO
in Chinese 5 Apr 90 p 4

[Text] Beijing, 5 Apr—This reporter has learned from relevant departments that 530 newspapers and periodicals have disappeared from the market in China following the screening and consolidation drive. Most of these newspapers and periodicals suspended from publication were distributed by themselves and reached the market through various channels. Only 130 were distributed by the state's postal departments.

There are now over 16 billion copies of 4,000 newspapers and periodicals distributed by the state postal departments, accounting for over 90 percent of the total amount of newspapers and periodicals distributed nationwide.

Circulation of newspapers and periodicals is on the rise this year following the reorganization of publications which started last autumn. In the past, circulation at the beginning of the year was usually 5 to 10 percent lower than at the end of the previous year. However, the figure at the beginning of this year increased by 1.4 percent over the end of last year. Circulation of party newspapers and periodicals has increased. In 1989, the figure dropped 27.8 percent from the previous year. However, the figure for 1990 rose 7.5 percent over last year. Of this, the circulation of RENMIN RIBAO rose 7 percent; QIUSHI, up 12 percent; and provincial party newspapers and periodicals, up 6 percent.

The circulations of RENMIN RIBAO, GONGREN RIBAO, ZHONGGUO QINGNIAN BAO, ZHONGGUO SHAONIAN BAO, CANKAO XIAOXI, and other newspapers each exceed 1 million. Periodicals whose circulations exceed 1 million include BAN YUE TAN, GUSHI HUI [STORYTELLING], QIUSHI, DUZE WENZHAI [READERS DIGEST], OUTSTANDING COMPOSITIONS FROM PRIMARY SCHOOLS, GUSHI DAWANG [KING OF STORYTELLING], and JIATING [FAMILY].

Official on Vocational, Environmental Health

OW0904033390 Beijing XINHUA in English
1236 GMT 7 Apr 90

[Text] Beijing, April 7 (XINHUA)—In 1989, the percentage of Chinese workers suffering from vocational diseases dropped to 0.5 per cent from the 0.9 percent of 1988, and 62.3 percent of work sites monitored met government standards, as opposed to the 53.6 percent of 1988.

In an address at a meeting held here today to observe "World Health Day," Kan Xuegui, an official of the Ministry of Public Health, gave a report on China's health monitoring work in 1989.

According to Kan's report, in 1989, 80.3 percent of China's food monitored met government standards as opposed to the 77.5 percent of the previous year, and only one percent of the workers whose work brings them into contact with radiation were exposed to levels above government standards.

Kan said there are still many shortcomings in China's environmental hygiene. He said that the number of high school students suffering from poor eyesight is growing and atmospheric pollution has not seen enough improvements.

Vice-Minister of Public Health He Jiesheng said releasing environmental health information to the public is a good way for the government to contact the common people and mobilize social forces.

She noted that as the World Health Organization has made "environment and health" the subject of this year's "World Health Day," China has organized various publicity activities all over the country to promote the people's sense of responsibility of maintaining health.

Traditional Chinese Medicine Seminar Opens

OW0504103990 Beijing Television Service in Mandarin
1400 GMT 28 Mar 90

[From the "Night News" program]

[Text] [Video begins with shots of a medium-sized hall with a long piece of cloth hanging on the wall, inscribed with the following characters: The First Seminar on Chinese Traditional Medicine Curing Difficult and Complicated Cases of Illness. Shots also show some 40 middle-aged experts, some in Western suits and some in Mao jackets, sitting at four long tables face to face. At the center of the floor is a bed on which a patient lies to receive treatment. Another patient is seen practicing walking beside his wheelchair.]

The first seminar on Chinese traditional medicine curing difficult and complicated cases of illness was held in Beijing on 28 March. More than 40 traditional medical experts from 18 provinces and municipalities across the country discussed tumors, heart disease, diabetes, strokes and other difficult and complicated cases to

which the medical circles throughout the world are paying close attention; put forward many original views on age-old, peculiar treatments; and displayed miraculous cures through on-the-spot tests and verification. Experts at the seminar called for organizing all traditional medical experts among the masses and bringing them into full play so that Chinese traditional medicine can be better protected and developed at its birthplace.

At the above seminar, the branch association of traditional medical experts under the Chinese people-run science and technology industrialists' associations was established.

Ministry Releases 1989 Contagious Disease Report

OW0504065290 Beijing Television Service in Mandarin
1400 GMT 28 Mar 90

[From the "Night News" program]

[Text] The Ministry of Public Health today publishes a report on contagious disease in China for 1989. Last year, more than 3.7 million cases of contagious disease were reported in various parts of China, a decrease of 27.12 percent from 1988. The death rate from contagious diseases declined by 15.23 percent. The decline in the number of cases of contagious disease reported was the highest in the eighties.

National Symposium on Spiritual Civilization Held

HK2803143590 Guangzhou Guangdong Provincial Service in Mandarin 0400 GMT 27 Mar 90

[Text] The sixth national symposium on spiritual civilization building in urban areas began in Guangzhou today.

The symposium was attended by more than 150 comrades from 12 cities across China.

Yang Ziyuan, mayor of Guangzhou, delivered a welcoming speech at the symposium today.

Comrade Yang Ziyuan said that the symposium will explore the characteristics and law of socialist spiritual civilization building in the new historical period by integrating theory with practice and history with reality with a view to heightening people's understanding on this question and enabling all the people to more consciously and more scientifically promote the building of socialist spiritual civilization, strengthen and improve work in the ideological field, and promote ideological and political work as well.

Zhang Hanqing, deputy secretary of the Guangzhou City CPC Committee, briefed the participants on the experiences gained by Guangzhou City in strengthening the CPC leadership over the work of building socialist spiritual civilization, carrying out mass activities aimed at building socialist spiritual civilization, and fostering the socialist mental outlook.

Science & Technology

Reportage on 7 Apr AsiaSat Launching

Launch Date Set

OW0304122990 Beijing Domestic Service in Mandarin
1030 GMT 3 Apr 90

[From the "National Hookup" program]

[Text] According to information released today by personnel of our country's Satellite Launching Test and Control Department, China's Changzheng [Long March] III carrier rocket will send the Asian Satellite No. 1, a communications satellite, into space. The launch will be conducted at the Xichang Satellite Launching Center on 7 April.

The satellite was built by the American Hughes Aircraft Company. It was purchased and will be operated by the Hong Kong-based Asian Satellite Telecommunications Corporation. Preparatory work for the satellite's launch is currently proceeding smoothly. This will be the first time China will launch an international commercial satellite.

This station will promptly report the launch of this satellite. In addition, the Central Television Station and the Sichuan Television Station will jointly provide live coverage on the spot. A synchronous report in English will be broadcast to the world by the China International Broadcasting Station.

XINHUA Backgrounder

OW0704090990 Beijing XINHUA in English
0847 GMT 7 Apr 90

[“Backgrounder: Asiasat 1”—XINHUA headline]

[Text] Beijing, April 7 (XINHUA)—Asiasat 1, which is scheduled for lift-off tonight, is a geostationary orbit telecommunications satellite manufactured by the Hughes Aircraft Company of the United States.

The satellite is 6.5 m high and 2.2 m in diameter, with a weight of 1,242 kg. It has a northern Asia footprint and a southern Asia footprint, consisting of 24 transponders.

According to the Asia Satellite Telecommunications Co. Ltd, the satellite will cover more than 30 Asian countries with a total population of 2.5 billion.

The satellite is estimated to have a life of 10 years. About 80 percent of the satellite will be used for television programs—half for TV stations owned by governments and half for commercial purposes.

The satellite will be also used for public and special communications networks, including long-distance calls, facsimile services and data transmission.

Asiasat 1 arrived at the Xichang Launch Site, Sichuan Province, February 12 from the United States after the

U.S. Government issued an export license for the satellite to be launched by China. The satellite is now owned by the Asia Satellite Telecommunications Company Ltd, a private company registered in Hong Kong and owned equally by Cable and Wireless PLC, the China International Trust and Investment Corporation, and Hutchison Whampoa Limited.

Launching Insured

OW0504120190 Beijing XINHUA in English
1100 GMT 5 Apr 90

[Text] Beijing, April 5 (XINHUA)—The People's Insurance Company of China (PICC) will insure the launching of the "Asiasat 1" satellite from the Xichang Launching Site Saturday to the tune of over 100 million U.S. dollars, PICC Chairman Qin Daofu announced here today.

The insurance covers both the satellite and the "Long March 3" carrier rocket. Qin, who is also PICC president, told a press conference.

Qin revealed that PICC has already made an arrangement on the international insurance market for the risk allotment.

Originally made by the Hughes Aircraft Company in the United States, Asiasat 1 will carry 24 transponders, which can last for 10 years. Their high power level and quality signals are expected to produce cheaper ground reception for customers.

Asia Satellite Telecommunications Co. Ltd (Asiasat) is a Hong Kong-based consortium formed in February 1988 by the CITIC Technology Corporation of China, and Cable and Wireless PLC and Hutchison Whampoa of Hong Kong.

Designer on Reliability

OW0604121990 Beijing XINHUA in English
1156 GMT 6 Apr 90

[Text] Beijing, April 6 (XINHUA)—China's Long March 3 rocket is to launch a U.S.-made telecommunications satellite for Asiasat, a Hong Kong-based consortium, tomorrow.

The chief designer of the rocket is Yu Dechen, who is chief designer at the China Institute of Carrier Rocket Technology.

He said that the Long March 3 rocket, a three-stage carrier, has a reputation for reliability because it has already successfully sent five telecommunications satellites into space since 1984—a one-hundred percent success record.

Forty-four m in length and 3.35 m in diameter, Yu said the rocket boasts a take-off propulsion of 284 tons and is capable of launching a 1.4-ton satellite into geostationary orbit 36,000 km above the earth.

The Long March 3 rocket ranks fourth in the world in terms of launching capabilities.

He said that the rocket is equipped with the latest low-temperature, high-energy propulsion technology.

The chief designer added that China's Long March 3 rocket is also cheaper than its foreign counterparts.

The Asiasat telecommunications satellite, which is scheduled for launching from southwest China's Xichang rocket base, is the first satellite China has contracted to launch for foreign countries.

Preparation Ahead of Schedule

HK0604015190 Hong Kong SOUTH CHINA
MORNING POST in English 6 Apr 90 p 7

[By James Riley]

[Text] Preparations for the launch of the region's first privately-owned commercial satellite are running two days ahead of schedule, officials said yesterday.

Provided conditions are favourable, confidence is high that AsiaSat-1 will liftoff from its Sichuan launch site as planned at 7.50 pm tomorrow.

Asia Satellite Telecommunications (AsiaSat) business manager, Mr John Lawrence, said weather reports from the Xichang launch site in Sichuan province indicated there was a 75 percent chance the launch would proceed as scheduled.

The Royal Observatory reported that the weather over the region yesterday was cloudy with occasional showers and light variable winds. Temperatures during the night were about 10 degrees Celsius.

Preliminary information suggested that the weather at launch time tomorrow would be cloudy with showers and moderate northerly winds.

Should these weather conditions prevail, Mr Lawrence said, there was little chance the launch would be postponed.

While occasional showers would be unlikely to effect the AsiaSat schedule, any electrical activity in the area would mean the launch would probably be held over until Sunday evening, he said.

Final preparations for the launch are currently under way at three locations: the launch site, at AsiaSat's tracking facilities in Hong Kong, and at the tracking facilities of the satellite's manufacturer, Hughes Aircraft Company, in Los Angeles.

At Xichang, AsiaSat-1 has now been secured to the Long March III launch rocket and the outer protective casing has been put in place. The final stage of preparation at the site will be the fuelling tomorrow.

In Hong Kong, Hughes Aircraft engineers are conducting final tests on tracking facilities in Stanley and the satellite control centre in Causeway Bay.

On Saturday, the satellite control centre will be in constant contact with Hughes' Los Angeles facility.

Mr Lawrence said the requests for the use of AsiaSat-1 had already exceeded the number of transponders available, and negotiations with potential customers were continuing.

Other than the previously announced users—Hong Kong-based Capital Communication and the Burmese Government—Mr Lawrence would not reveal the identity of companies involved in negotiations with AsiaSat.

Heavy demand for AsiaSat-1 meant the company would probably bring forward the projected launch date of the company's second satellite, currently scheduled for 1993.

Xichang Launch Site Improved

OW0604120190 Beijing XINHUA in English
1123 GMT 6 Apr 90

[Text] Beijing, April 6 (XINHUA)—More than three years of expansion and technological transformation have turned Xichang, a leading satellite-launching site in southwest China's Sichuan Province, into a modern and comprehensive aerospace base providing launching services for both domestic and overseas clients.

This was the assessment of officials from the Aeronautics and Astronautics Ministry here today.

This weekend Asiasat 1, a U.S.-made telecommunications satellite, will be sent into orbit from a launching pad here.

Ministry officials said that the base now has a complete system of satellite launching, measurement, command and control, telecommunication, meteorological and technological services.

Since December 1986 China has added advanced facilities to the rocket base, building Asia's tallest satellite installation and testing building, ground satellite telecom stations and residential quarters.

At the command and control center, the commander, experts and foreign guests can observe the launching of Asiasat and the operations of equipment on a 20 sq m giant television screen and through numerous electronic signalling facilities.

Standing 77 m high, the launching tower has a 11-story rotating work platform which is capable of turning 180 degrees and an air-conditioning system which helps keep the satellite in good shape before being launched.

Located at latitude 28 degrees north and 1,500 m above sea level, Xichang is regarded by Chinese experts as an ideal launching site for geostationary satellites, for at this

low latitude rocket propulsion power can be saved by taking advantage of the centrifugal force resulting from the earth's rotation.

Preparations Completed

*OW0704095890 Beijing Television Service in Mandarin
1400 GMT 6 Apr 90*

[Announcer-read video report by Shaanxi Television Station; from the "Night News" program]

[Text] [Video opens with a shot of a large room with many computers and large monitoring screens on the walls, cutting to a close-up shot of a screen with the map of China and the Pacific Ocean] China has successfully developed and launched a total of 26 artificial satellites of all types and all purposes since 1970.

The Xian Satellite Monitoring and Control Center completed meticulous designs and preparations to ensure that the Asiasat One communications satellite will enter its synchronous running orbit with precision.

The Xian Satellite Monitoring and Control Center shoulders the task of monitoring, controlling, and managing China's satellites. Beginning last February, all commanders and fighters of the center promptly got mobilized when the project of monitoring and controlling the entry of Asiasat One into its synchronous running orbit was announced. Pressed for time, handling complicated technology, and undertaking the heavy routine work of controlling satellites, they have conscientiously organized and designed the project as well as smoothly completed technical preparations and the pre-launch joint adjustment and testing for Asiasat One.

All preparations are ready for the launching of Asiasat One. The Xian Satellite Monitoring and Control Center is in standby position.

[While the announcer reads the report, video shows shots of different groups of people in white laboratory gowns and caps looking at computer screens or studying information on printouts]

Weather Delay Cited

*OW0704133790 Beijing XINHUA in English
1326 GMT 7 Apr 90*

[Text] Xichang (Sichuan Province), April 7 (XINHUA)—Engineers and technicians are racing against the clock to ready Asiasat I, Asia's first commercial communications satellite, for this evening's launch, which is being broadcast live on China Central Television.

The original launch time was set back one and half hours to 9:30 P.M. Beijing time (13:30 GMT) due to bad weather.

The launch pad here at the Xichang launch site in southwest China's Sichuan Province is dominated by a 76-meter-high launch tower and the giant 44-meter-high Long March III carrier rocket.

The Chinese-made three-stage Long March III rocket, fueled by liquid oxygen and hydrogen, will generate 284 tons of thrust to put the 1.242-ton Asiasat I into a geostationary orbit 36,000 kilometers above the earth.

Scientific staff, space experts, and overseas businessmen and visitors have assembled in the hall of the central control to watch the launch on a huge television screen.

Millions of Chinese are at home watching the live coverage of the landmark launch.

The U.S.-made Asiasat I is the first foreign satellite to be launched with a Chinese rocket. The satellite, owned by the Hong Kong-based Asia Satellite Telecommunications Company Limited, will provide a wide range of television and telecommunications relay services over most of Asia to serve more than 2.5 billion people.

Launch Successful

*HK0804022890 Hong Kong SOUTH CHINA
SUNDAY MORNING POST in English 8 Apr 90 p 1*

[By James Riley in Xichang and Jeremy Grant]

[Text] A new era in Asian satellite communication opened yesterday at precisely 9:30.02 pm as AsiaSat-1, the region's first privately-owned satellite, blasted off from a launch pad in a remote area of Sichuan Province in China.

Bad weather twice delayed the launch for a total of more than 1-1/2 hours after an original launch time of 7:49 pm, but the U.S.-built satellite was finally sent towards its orbit 35,000 kilometres above Singapore, riding on China's Great Wall Long March III rocket.

The lift-off met with cheers from the crowd of shareholders, officials and potential customers gathered on the rooftop of the Xichang control centre.

Hundreds of local peasant farmers had climbed nearby hillsides adjacent to the centre to watch the spectacle.

It was immediately hailed as the beginning of a long-term collaboration between the U.S. and China in space by Mr Steve Dorfman, vice-president of the Hughes Aircraft Company, which built the satellite.

"This is history. For the first time a U.S. satellite has been launched on a Chinese rocket," he said, speaking from the launch site at Xichang.

The president of China's Great Wall Industrial Corporation, Mr Tang Jinan, thanked the Hughes Company for "its collaboration in the launch".

Minutes after the launch, AsiaSat's chief executive officer, Mr Terry Seddon, announced that "as a mark of respect" to the People's Republic of China, his company would be donating the use of six of the satellite's 24 transponders for use in covering the Asian Games in Beijing, which take place in September.

Speaking in Hong Kong, AsiaSat's business manager, Mr John Lawrence, said: "I'm very happy. This means an expansion of the communication capability within Asia, so we think that that will be able to help some of the Asian countries. We're very pleased to be able to make that contribution.

"We see this as the beginning of a new era, not just for Hong Kong but for Asia."

Once settled in geostationary orbit tomorrow, the satellite will undergo six weeks of testing before being able to provide telecommunication services to more than 2.5 billion people over a region stretching from Japan to the Mediterranean.

AsiaSat's managers estimate the project will break even in 1994, on a total investment to date of about U.S.\$120 million (about HK\$936 million).

Transponders are leased at between US\$1.5 million to U.S.\$2 million per year for a usual period of three years.

'Eyewitness Account'

OW0804115590 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service
in Chinese 1601 GMT 7 Apr 90

[**"Feature: Thrusting into the Sky—An Eyewitness Account of the Launching of the "Asiasat One" Satellite by XINHUA reporter Wang Zhigeng (3769 1807 5087) and correspondent Yan Gang (0917 0474)—XINHUA headline**]

[**Text**] Xichang, 7 Apr (XINHUA)—It was the night of 7 April when an enormous rumbling shook the earth. A Chinese "Long March III" carrier rocket was blasting off, sending an American-made communications satellite, "Asiasat One," into the blue sky.

On the mountain-surrounded launching site stood a tall, magnificent launching tower. Night had fallen and a starlit sky appeared in the wake of rain. At the command and control center six kilometers away from the launching site, Chinese technicians were busy at work to launch a foreign-made satellite, the first such project undertaken by China. Several experienced experts were giving instructions with full confidence. They included Qu Congzhi, commander at the site; Ren Xinmin, chief designer of the Ministry of the Astronautics Industry; and Xie Guangxuan, chief designer of "Long March III" rockets. They were giving one instruction after another while looking attentively at a big television screen installed at the center of the hall and eight signal panels flanking the screen.

At the order "one-hour preparation," the arms on the 11-story launching pad were slowly pulled back. This revealed a milky-white, 43-meter-tall "Long March III" rocket with the "Asiasat One" communications satellite seated on top, presenting a very magnificent scene.

"One-minute preparation!" Another instruction came from the loudspeaker. The electronic computer started

the automatic ignition process. At 2130 [1330 GMT], the operator at the launch control pad calmly pushed the ignition button. Instantly, the huge rocket lifted steeply into the sky. The rumbling sound shook the whole mountain valley, and the reddish-orange flame tailing the rocket reddened the night sky. Everyone on the spot was watching this extremely magnificent scene with wide eyes.

After a while, the rocket gradually tilted and began making a turn toward the southeast.

The rocket continued its flight. Gradually, it became a bright spot in the boundless universe.

"Radar tracking is normal!" "Remote monitoring and tracking are normal!" Such reports on the rocket's flight poured in, one after another, from the monitoring stations scattered over the vast expanse of our country. Warm applause rose now and then in the command hall.

After some 20 minutes, the director of the Xichang Satellite Launching Center announced: "According to the observation and monitoring conducted by the Xian Monitoring and Control Center, the satellite has entered the transfer orbit. The launch has succeeded!" All on the spot stood up and applauded warmly for the success of the launch.

Mr. Seddon, chief executive of the Asia Satellite Telecommunications Company, was exceptionally excited. This communications satellite, the first of its kind to be operated by this company, can cover Southeast Asia, the Korean peninsula, and part of China and will serve more than 30 countries in transmitting televised programs and providing public telephone and personal communications services. Now that the satellite had been successfully launched, how could he hold back his joy? He said that he wished to express heartfelt thanks to the Chinese side. In a warm speech made on the occasion, a responsible person from the U.S. Hughes Aircraft Company extended congratulations to the Chinese working in the field of space science. He said: Our Chinese friends are friendly and hospitable. The Chinese-made rockets are noted for their excellent performance. Our cooperation is pleasant and successful.

The last speech was delivered by a responsible person of China's Great Wall Industrial Corporation, who said: The successful launch of the "Asiasat One" shows that our country is capable of launching international commercial satellites. We will establish relations with foreign customers on a wider scale and provide them with more and better service.

Experts Discuss Launch

HK1004075590 Hong Kong WEN WEI PO in Chinese
9 Apr 90 pp 1, 3

[**"Special dispatch" from Beijing by staff reporter Chen Chien-ping (7115 1696 1627): "Experts Disclose Details of Satellite Launching—Postscript to the Launching of 'AsiaSat 1'"**]

[Text] Beijing, 8 Apr (WEN WEI PO)—“What should be done?” The question heard seven seconds before the launching of AsiaSat 1 communications satellite remains a mystery for the outsiders. Unless the clue to the mystery is found, thoughts will throng their minds. Luckily, this reporter had an opportunity to meet with the first group of Beijing space experts who returned today from Xichang. I found the clue to the mystery and also collected a series of interesting stories concerning the launching.

A senior engineer called Jiao told this reporter that he was not at the monitoring hall 15 minutes before the launching of the satellite yesterday. He went upstairs with the visitors to personally witness the magnificent scene of the launching of the satellite without any obstruction, not even the filtration of a piece of glass. The question “what should be done” was disclosed later by the secretary of Ren Xinmin, chief engineer and designer for the launching.

What Does “What Should be Done?” Refer To

Those present saw from the screen that there was white smoke around the top of the satellite before the launching, he said. This is a natural phenomenon when liquid hydrogen is injected into the rocket prior to the launching. According to his explanations, hydrogen becomes liquid under the temperature of minus 253 degrees Centigrade. For various reasons (the engineer used a series of abstruse technical space terms), liquid hydrogen leaks when it is infused from the pipeline to the rocket. The question is to what extent the liquid “leaked.” As hydrogen explodes when it catches fire, “what should be done” is believed to be asked while dealing with this state of affairs.

Although there was only seven seconds between this question and the order to launch, those present clearly heard the order “launch” issued with confidence and calm. In fact, the order “launch” was a result of dealing with various circumstances. The decision was finally made by chief engineer and designer Ren Xinmin. At this point, it is necessary to continue from two aspects. Actually, when the launching is ready and reaches a certain time, all the programs are automatically controlled by the computer. The pressing of the red button we saw at the final phase is merely a motion. The satellite would be launched even without pressing the button. Thus, we can understand the meaning of the final decision made by Ren Xinmin. Once the launching is controlled by the computer, to be ready for all eventualities, there are many “prepared schemes” (schemes for dealing with all kinds of problems that might arise) at the command center. If the problems are within the “prepared schemes,” they should be handled immediately in light of the schemes. If they are not within the “prepared schemes,” they should be handled by chief engineer and designer Ren Xinmin. It so happened that “what should be done” was not within the “prepared schemes.” Ren Xinmin had to make a decision within seven seconds. His intelligence was challenged.

The Working Personnel Were Worried About the Weather

Why must Ren Xinmin undertake the challenge? China's satellite communication project is divided into five major systems which include carrier rocket, satellite, launching site, monitoring network, and ground communications station. Overall the five projects are called a general project. As Ren Xinmin is the chief designer of this general project, he is in a key position of control. If Ren Xinmin's order to the launching was “no” at that time, the situation would have been completely different.

According to the engineer, the working personnel present on the occasion were very nervous that evening. They were worried about the weather and about missing the opportunity of launching because of the bad weather. He continued: “The weather was special that day. We could see the moon and stars, but there was also rain and rolling thunder. The launching would have to be suspended if there were electricity in the clouds. Otherwise, the rocket would explode when crossing through the clouds with electricity.” He said that everyone present was nervous. The preparation of the launching focused on the forward position of the third window. The forward position referred to 2130 between 2120 and 2245, the timing for the third launching window. At this moment, the command center summoned the head of the meteorological observatory, asking him what the weather would be after 2100. Streaming with sweat, the head of the meteorological observatory, who looked pale and nervous, only said that the weather would be better after 2100. The command center immediately checked the weather charts of the past 14 days and decided, after careful analysis, to launch the rocket at 2130.

This is the first satellite launched by China for the international commercial market, the engineer said. The whole nation is aware of the timing of the launching. Billions of people are watching the launching live on television and there are so many visitors. How could I explain the satellite not being launched? He said that the “window” was a result of comprehensive calculations of the functions of the satellite and the time for the rocket to enter the orbit. When the satellite is released, it should be kept away from the shadows of the sun. Otherwise, it would be impossible for the solar cell of the satellite to operate normally. Once the window is missed, we would have to wait for another score of hours. Regarding such a huge system engineering which has reached a preparatory phase, a delay of scores of hours would result in many complicated technical problems.

This reporter also learned from another senior engineer about the command procedure of the launching of the satellite not yet disclosed to the public. The headquarters in Beijing was in command four hours before the launching; the Xichang launching site command hall was in charge after that to 15 minutes before the order was issued; and the command post in a cave close to the launching site was in charge until the launching of the

satellite. From zero second after the launching, monitoring command was transferred from the command post in the cave to the monitoring command hall and again to the Xian monitoring center when the rocket was no longer visible.

It has been reported that the Long March 3 which carried the AsiaSat 1 communications satellite made the following three improvements in light of the clients' request: First, an increase in propelling force and flying time and an increase from 1,111.6 km to the original furthest point of 3,578.6 km in light of the clients' request; second, four small rockets were installed on the clients' satellite to help initiate the satellite; and third, a "transition cone" conforming to international standards was installed at the butt joint between the satellite and rocket. The U.S. side was satisfied with this, regarding it "as a combination of Sino-U.S. technology."

In an interview with this reporter today, Liu Jiyan, deputy minister of aeronautics and astronautics industry, said that the success in the launching is attributed to the following experience: Earnestly implementing the principles and policies of the central authorities; carrying forward the fine traditions of self-reliance, hard struggle, cooperation, and devotion; establishment of a contingent of scientists and technicians and a scientific management system; and vigorously developing export-oriented businesses.

Liu Jiyan stressed that China's astronautics industry will mainly serve the motherland's four modernization program while making its development abroad subsidiary. Therefore, China's astronautics technology will be supplementary to the world market and not constitute a menace to other countries. Meanwhile, China has no intention of obtaining satellite information from other countries. Liu continued that the prices of China's carrier rocket and other astronautics technology are low not because we want to force prices down, but that China's successful rate of launching is high and raw materials and labor are cheap in the interior. Hence, our prices are preferential.

Xian Monitors Launch

HK0904060790 Beijing ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE
in Chinese 1250 GMT 8 Apr 90

[Text] Xian, 8 Apr (ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE)—The Xian Satellite Monitoring Center applied its newly built electronic computing system to satisfactorily fulfill the monitoring task of AsiaSat 1.

The newly built electronic computing system went into operation in February this year.

The Xian Satellite Monitoring Center is the hub of China's space monitoring network.

Tang Yixiang, senior engineer of the System Analysis Office of the center, told this reporter today that the

computing system was designed for monitoring satellites. They readjusted the softwares and designed new ones.

The mobile monitoring center set up in Xiamen, Fujian and the two monitoring ships anchored in the Pacific Ocean form a network of the center for monitoring the orbit of AsiaSat 1 and offer reliable monitoring support to the satellite.

China has already launched 26 satellites on previous occasions. China's satellite monitoring network succeeded in offering monitoring support and operation to each of the 26 satellites launched.

It has been reported that the work undertaken by the Xian Satellite Monitoring Center for data exchange, track monitoring, orbit and posture calculations, and handling of after-the-event data of the launching of AsiaSat 1 proceeded rather smoothly and in an orderly way.

Zhang Yinlong, deputy chief engineer of the Xian Satellite Monitoring Center, said that China's satellite monitoring network is fully capable of undertaking satellite monitoring businesses for foreign countries. The prospects for Sino-foreign space cooperation are bright.

Commercial Prospects Seen

OW0804145290 Beijing XINHUA in English
0128 GMT 8 Apr 90

[Text] Beijing, April 8 (XINHUA)—The AsiaSat 1 telecommunications satellite, launched last night from China's Xichang launch site, has very good commercial prospect, an AsiaSat official said here.

The Asia Satellite Telecommunications Co. official said 16 of the satellite's 24 transponders have been booked or ordered by foreign clients.

"This situation before the satellite launch is unusual in other countries," the official said.

He said some foreign companies have already concluded contracts while others have expressed a desire or intention to book transponders.

The clients are from Bangladesh, Burma, Hong Kong, India, Pakistan, South Korea and Thailand, he said.

AsiaSat 1 was created to provide new domestic satellite services for more than 30 Asian countries with a total population of 2.5 billion.

The official estimates that about one third of the 24 transponders will be in operation by the end of 1990 and that the satellite will be in full operation in 1992.

He said 80 percent of the satellite's capacity will be used for T.V. programs while the rest will be for public telecommunications networks and special telecommunications networks, including long-distance calling and data transmission.

The company says it will provide three free transponders for broadcasting the 11th Asian Games in China this September.

Rocket Specifications

*OW0804143290 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service
in Chinese 1456 GMT 7 Apr 90*

[By reporter Xu Zhimin (6079 1807 2404)]

[Text] Beijing, 7 Apr (XINHUA)—Today a Chinese Institute of Carrier Rocket Technology official told this reporter that the successful launch into space of the U.S.-manufactured Asiasat One has once again proved the maturity and reliability of China's carrier rocket technology.

According to the official, "Long March III" is a multi-purpose three-stage rocket developed by China. The rocket, which is 44 meters long and 3.35 meters in diameter and weighs 202 metric tons, has a thrust of 284 metric tons. With a capability to deliver a 1.4 metric ton satellite to geosynchronous orbit 36,000 kilometers above the earth's surface, the rocket's valid loading capacity ranks fourth in the world.

The "Long March III's" first and second stages are fuelled with regular propellant, while the third stage is fuelled with liquid hydrogen and liquid oxygen. Its greatest feature is the use for the first time of a low-temperature, high-efficiency hydrogen-oxygen engine in the third stage, entailing a series of complicated and unique technical problems to be resolved. The "Long March III's" successful development signifies that China's carrier rocket technology has reached the world's advanced level. Especially the use of low-temperature, high-efficiency propellant, a symbolic breakthrough in modern rocket technology, has so far been mastered by only a few countries in the world today.

Since the successful launch of China's first communications satellite carried by the rocket in April 1984, "Long March III" had delivered a total of five communications satellites to geosynchronous orbit as of February 1990.

According to a briefing by the relevant department, the performance and price of China's "Long March III" are considerably better than other foreign-made carrier vehicles. Therefore, the Chinese carrier rocket enjoys a relatively good reputation in the international launching service market. In October 1985 the Ministry of Aeronautics and Astronautics announced the introduction of the Chinese made "Long March" series of carrier rockets into the international market.

Vice Minister Comments

*OW0904152990 Beijing XINHUA in English
1509 GMT 9 Apr 90*

[Text] Beijing, April 9 (XINHUA)—China is ready and able to cooperate with foreign companies in harnessing

the resources of outer space to bring benefit to mankind. Liu Jiyuan, vice minister of the aerospace industry, told XINHUA today.

However, he pointed out, China will not be a competitor for rocket manufacturers in Europe and America in the launching of commercial satellites.

China has limited facilities in this respect, Liu pointed out. The country's sole purpose in launching satellites is to offer a new choice for foreign customers and be a useful supplement to the international space market, Liu said.

China certainly has no intention of ferreting out the technical secrets of other countries by launching satellites for foreign firms, he stressed.

The Asiasat 1 telecommunications satellite, launched last Saturday, was exempted from customs examination upon reaching the Beijing airport from the United States. The entire launching process was under the supervision of personnel from the United States, Liu added.

China charges a lower price and gives more preferential treatment in the launching of commercial satellites because rocket components made in China and labor services are cheaper than elsewhere, he said.

In addition, insurance coverage is available for satellite launching from the People's Insurance Company of China, Liu noted.

XINHUA Analysis

*OW0904152590 Beijing XINHUA in English
1218 GMT 9 Apr 90*

["News Analysis: China Enters Satellite Launch Market"—XINHUA headline]

[Text] Beijing, April 9 (XINHUA)—China's successful launch of Asiasat 1, a U.S.-made satellite, over the weekend marks its formal entry into the international satellite launch competition.

The satellite is now operating normally in its planned orbit, the Beijing Command Center of the Commission of Science, Technology and Industry for National Defense disclosed here today.

Space experts here say the successful launch of Asiasat 1 once again signifies the maturity and practicality of China's space technology.

Since April 24, 1970, when China's first satellite was launched, China has successfully launched 27 satellites and built a reputation for reliability.

The Long March rocket series has proved to be sound and reliable in repeated satellite launches. The Long March 3 rocket, which boosted Asiasat 1 into space, has notched six successful telecommunications satellites launches.

China's space technology is attracting world-wide attention and winning more launch contracts.

An Arabsat communications satellite, a Swedish scientific and telecommunications satellite, and two more U.S.-built satellites for an Australian firm are expected to be put into orbit in 1991 and 1992 with China-made rockets.

Experts here pointed out that China has become a major competitor in the international satellite launch market, now dominated by the United States and Europe.

China is currently pushing ahead with an ambitious space program to further update its launch capability and become more competitive in the commercial satellite launch market.

The Long March 2 bound rocket and the Long March 3-A rocket carrier, expected to be operational within the year, will better satisfy domestic and foreign clients, say sources in the Ministry of Aerospace Industry.

China, in cooperation with the Federal Republic of Germany, is manufacturing a large-capacity telecommunications satellite with 24 transponders set for launch in 1992.

China and Brazil have ended preliminary studies on a project to develop a global resources satellite, a fine example of hi-tech cooperation between third-world countries.

State Council Congratulations

OW0804094290 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service
in Chinese 1454 GMT 7 Apr 90

["Full text" of telegram sent by State Council on the successful launch of Asiasat One on 7 April]

[Text] Beijing, 7 Apr (XINHUA)—[To] The Commission on National Defense Science, Technology, and Industry, To Be Transmitted to All Personnel Participating in the Launch of the "Asiasat One" Communications Satellite:

Following the triumphant conclusion of the Third Sessions of the Seventh National People's Congress and the National Committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference, you have used a Chinese-made "Long March III" rocket to deliver the "Asiasat One" communications satellite to the planned orbit, a successful first launch of a satellite for foreign clients. The success is a result of your adherence to the policy of reform and opening to the outside world, strict implementation of international agreements, honoring commercial contracts, and friendly cooperation with foreign friends. It is also a result of the all-out support, close coordination, and concerted efforts of all relevant departments in the country. The successful launch of the "Asiasat One" communications satellite is of great economic and political significance to China. The State

Council extends cordial greetings and warm congratulations to all personnel participating in the development and launch of the "Long March III" rocket, as well as the logistic work of all fields.

Persisting in the principles of self-reliance and hard work, China's space industry has developed from scratch and scored world-acclaimed achievements in the past four decades since the founding of the country. The successful launch of "Asiasat One" shows that China's space technology can not only serve the socialist modernization of the motherland, but also contribute to promoting friendly cooperation with countries in Asia and the rest of the world.

The State Council hopes that you will continue to carry out the reform and opening policy, step up technical exchange and cooperation with various countries in the world, and do a still more earnest and fruitful job in the work of opening to the outside world in various fields. The State Council also hopes that you will be modest and prudent, redouble efforts, and continuously sum up experience to make even greater contributions to the development of China's space industry.

[From] the State Council

[Dated] 7 April 1990

Leaders Congratulate

OW0804105490 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service
in Chinese 1629 GMT 7 Apr 90

[By reporters Xu Zhimin (6079 1807 2404) and Wang Zhiyun (3769 1807 5089)]

[Text] Beijing, 7 Apr (XINHUA)—At 2130 [1330 GMT] on 7 April at the Xichang Satellite Launch Center, "Asiasat One" communications satellite carried by a Chinese-made "Long March III" rocket was launched into space.

The satellite, manufactured by U.S. Hughes Aircraft Company and owned by Asia Satellite Telecommunications Company, entered a running orbit the same evening. According to information released by the Xian Satellite Monitoring and Control Center, the satellite separated from the carrier smoothly and is now flying in the planned orbit. The successful first launch of a satellite for foreign clients signifies China's entry into the international space technology market. So far, Chinese-made "Long March III" rockets have successfully delivered six satellites into space.

Jiang Zemin, Deng Xiaoping, Yang Shangkun, Li Peng, and Deng Yingchao expressed their congratulations on the successful launch of "Asiasat One."

Li Peng and Zou Jiahua watched the live relay of the launch in the Beijing Command Center of the Commission on National Defense Science, Technology, and Industry. Li Peng said: The successful launch of "Asiasat One" signifies the entry of China's satellite launching technology into a stage of maturity and practical use, and into the world market. On behalf of the party Central

Committee and the State Council, he extended warm congratulations and regards to all personnel participating in the development, production, and launching work, and encouraged them to work still harder to promote the development of China's space industry and serve its opening to the outside world.

Rong Yiren, vice chairman of the National People's Congress Standing Committee, and more than 200 guests from 17 countries and Hong Kong watched the live relay of the launch in the Xichang Satellite Launch Center.

Residents, Foreigners Praise Launch

OW0804075390 Beijing XINHUA in English
0650 GMT 8 Apr 90

[Text] Beijing, April 8 (XINHUA)—China's successful launching of the U.S.-made Asiasat 1 satellite last night has created quite a sensation among Chinese and foreigners here.

According to an official from the China Central Television, yesterday the TV station received several hundred phone calls from Chinese and foreigners in Beijing inquiring about the satellite launching and hailing its success.

Radio Beijing, China's international broadcasting station, also received several dozens of phone calls to congratulate the successful liftoff.

A Beijing resident said to the CCTV that the success "is extremely significant for China's technological cooperation with foreign countries."

The ambassador of a foreign country told Radio Beijing that the blastoff is a very good event for China and "it signals the success of China's contracted work with foreign countries."

The Chinese and foreigners also praised the excellent live broadcast of the event. The timely and flexible broadcast created a strong atmosphere of suspension, so that they were able to have a share of joy, they noted.

A retired senior editor from a publishing house said that his heart was in the throat until he saw the separation of the rocket and the satellite on the screen, which marked the success of the launch.

A girl college student told the reporter that she felt "crazy about the event."

"The launching provides a rare opportunity for China," she remarked, and meanwhile, it "increases her respect for the Chinese technicians and scientists who are undertaking such a complicated system engineering."

Hong Kong Papers Hail Success

OW0804110990 Beijing XINHUA in English
0824 GMT 8 Apr 90

[Text] Hong Kong, April 8 (XINHUA)—Hong Kong newspapers and other news organizations hailed the launching of Asiasat-1 from southwest China last night as of historical significance which marks the entry of Hong Kong into a new era of satellite communication.

The U.S.-built satellite, the region's first privately-owned satellite, blasted off from Xichang of Sichuan Province on China's Long March 3 rocket.

Most local newspapers here today carried photos in their front pages showing the rocket being blasted off from the launch pad. Some newspapers published feature stories wired back by their reporters at the launch site of Xichang.

More than 400 invited guests viewed the live tv coverage last night at the Hong Kong Convention and Exhibition Hall. They clapped and cheered as they watched the launch of the Asiasat-1 on a giant monitor.

Local residents also saw the launch in the evening news on two televisions last night.

The blast-off marked China's successful debut into the commercial satellite business, according to the newspapers.

"WEN WEI PO" noted in its editorial that China has a record of 26 consecutive successful blast-offs to date, which has enhanced the confidence of overseas customers in the country's satellite technology.

Asiasat-1 will be positioned in its final orbit within two days and will be fully operational within four weeks.

It will service the whole of the Asian region from North Korea to Singapore, and as far west as the Gulf states. Its 24 transponders will be used for television broadcasts, telephone, fax and computing communication.

"It will impact the lives of over two billion people through television, private networks and telephone," said Terry Seddon, Asia Satellite Telecommunication's chief executive officer, the press reported.

The Asiasat is equally owned by Hong Kong's Hutchison Group, the cable and wireless of Britain and the China International Trust and Investment Corp (CITIC).

It is also reported that Stanley Ho, president of the Macao Tourist and Amusement Company Ltd., had decided to donate 10 million H.K. dollars (1.28 million U.S. dollars) to help train Chinese technicians in space technology.

East Region

Jiangxi People's Congress Issues Circular

HK1004071390 Nanchang Jiangxi Provincial Service
in Mandarin 1100 GMT 9 Apr 90

[Text] Recently, the General Office of the Jiangxi Provincial People's Congress Standing Committee issued a circular on relaying the spirit of the Third Plenary Session of the Seventh National People's Congress to various prefectures, cities, and counties of Jiangxi Province.

The circular demanded that various prefectures, cities, and counties of Jiangxi Province complete the work of relaying the spirit of the Third Plenary Session of the Seventh National People's Congress before 15 April.

The circular said that the Liaison Office of the Jiangxi Provincial People's Congress Standing Committee will be responsible for organizing the work of relaying the spirit of the Third Plenary Session of the Seventh National People's Congress in counties under the jurisdiction of various prefectures. Prefectures and cities concerned should also be responsible for relaying the spirit of the Third Plenary Session of the Seventh National People's Congress to various military subareas. All the NPC deputies should directly relay the spirit of the Third Plenary Session of the Seventh National People's Congress to their own units.

The circular stressed that leading organs at all levels in Jiangxi must practically strengthen leadership over the work of relaying the spirit of the Third Plenary Session of the Seventh National People's Congress with a view to implementing to the letter both the spirit and the specific decisions and resolutions of the Third Plenary Session of the Seventh National People's Congress, promoting the socialist modernization building in Jiangxi, pushing ahead with the campaign aimed at improving the economic environment, rectifying the economic order, and deepening the reform, and ensuring the smooth progress of reform and opening up to the outside world.

Shanghai People's Congress Committee Meets

OW0804190190 Shanghai City Service in Mandarin
2300 GMT 6 Apr 90

[Report by (Chen Jiezhong) from the "Morning News" program]

[Text] The 17th meeting of the Standing Committee of the Ninth Shanghai Municipal People's Congress, which was held on 6 April, decided that the Third Session of the Ninth Shanghai Municipal People's Congress will be held on 21 April this year. Its preparatory meeting will be held on 20 April. The meeting was chaired by Vice Chairman Chen Tiedi.

During the meeting, Chairman Ye Gongqi, leader of the Shanghai delegation, relayed the principal guidelines of

the recently concluded Third Session of the Seventh National People's Congress.

The meeting heard a report by (Xu Cuxiong), deputy secretary general of the municipal People's Congress Standing Committee, on related matters and the preparatory work for the third session of the ninth municipal People's Congress. (Xu) also explained the draft of the election procedures during the session.

The meeting also heard an explanation by Shen Ming-kang, secretary general of the municipal people's congress standing committee, on establishing a bills committee during the session, as well as reports and suggestions concerning the appointment and removal of personnel.

Central-South Region

Guangxi's Chen Addresses CPPCC Session

HK1004081390 Nanning Guangxi Regional Service
in Mandarin 1100 GMT 9 Apr 90

[Recorded report: "The Third Session of the Sixth Guangxi Autonomous Regional Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference Committee Opens in Nanning"]

[Excerpts] The Nanning Theater is today solemnly and respectfully decorated. The center of the rostrum is hung with the emblem of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference [CPPCC], set off by eight red flags, and there are numerous vases of fresh flowers in front of the rostrum.

The Third Session of the Sixth Guangxi Regional CPPCC Committee opened here solemnly this morning. Vice Chairmen Zhong Jiazuo and Mo Naqun presided over the opening ceremony. [passage omitted]

Comrade Chen Huiguang, regional party committee secretary and also chairman of the regional CPPCC committee, delivered a speech at the opening ceremony. He pointed out:

[Begin recording] All members, comrades, and guests, the Third Session of the Sixth Guangxi Regional CPPCC Committee opens today. On behalf of the Guangxi Regional CPC Committee, I extend warm congratulations to the meeting. [passage omitted] Our meeting opens at a time when relatively marked results have been achieved in maintaining political, economic, and social stability, improving the economic environment, and deepening the reform throughout the country and the region. In the past year, leaders at different levels, vast numbers of cadres, and the people of all nationalities of our region, under the leadership of the party Central Committee with Comrade Jiang Zemin as its core, have firmly implemented the party's basic line and the spirit of the Fourth and Fifth Plenary Sessions of the 13th CPC Central Committee, scored fairly good achievements in all fields of work by surmounting numerous difficulties,

and consolidated and developed the political situation of stability and unity. As a result, a victory in [words indistinct], was gained, the economy developed rapidly, the people's living standards improved significantly, new successes were achieved in education, science and technology, culture, public health, sports, and other socialist undertakings, the building of socialist spiritual civilization was further strengthened, and new progress was made in the development of socialist democracy and legal system. [end recording]

Comrade Chen Huiguang pointed out:

[Begin recording] All these achievements are attributable to the vigorous support and efforts of communist party organizations at all levels, various democratic parties, all CPPCC members, and personages and friends of all circles. In the past year, all of you worked hard and made your contributions in quelling the disturbances, consolidating and developing the political situation of stability and unity, promoting a sustained, steady, and harmonious economic development in our region, and preserving and perfecting the CPC-led multiparty cooperation and political consultation system. In the name of the Guangxi Regional CPC Committee, here I would like to take the opportunity to express heartfelt thanks to all of you. [end recording]

Chen Huiguang said:

[Begin recording] This year is the first year of the 1990's and also a year which is crucial to economic improvement and rectification and deepening reform. The tasks ahead of us are still arduous. In the new year we should pay serious attention to the following aspects of work:

1. It is necessary to earnestly study and implement the spirit of the Sixth Plenary Session of the 13th CPC Central Committee. The Eighth Plenary Session of the Fifth Guangxi Regional CPC Committee has adopted concrete measures to implement the spirit of the Sixth Plenary Session and made a decision on urging party organizations at all levels of the region, all party members, and leading comrades at different levels to study and implement it well in the spirit of rectifying the party's work style and to maintain flesh-and-blood ties between the party and the masses. Meanwhile, CPPCC organizations at all levels should also seriously study and implement the decision of the CPC Central Committee on strengthening the ties between the party and the people and the decision adopted by the regional party committee. Through the activities of CPPCC members and efforts of democratic parties in the CPPCC and of personages of all circles, CPPCC organizations at all levels should help CPC committees and governments at different levels strengthen their ties with the masses of the people and further cement the unity between the party and the masses, between cadres and the masses, and between the Army and the people and the unity of all nationalities by giving full play to the role of all CPPCC members in maintaining wide connections with the masses of the people.

2. The work of maintaining stability should be done well in order to consolidate and develop the political situation of stability and unity in our region.

3. Resolute and unremitting efforts should be made to continue to implement the policy of improving the economic environment, rectifying the economic order, and deepening the reform so that our region will develop its economy in a sustained, steady, and coordinated manner. [end recording]

Comrade Chen Huiguang emphatically pointed out:

[Begin recording] The CPPCC is an important political and organizational form through which the CPC-led multiparty cooperation and political consultation system is introduced and is a fundamental political system of our country. No force on earth can destroy the CPC's relations of sharing weal and woe with various democratic parties. We should seriously study and implement the opinions of the CPC Central Committee on preserving and perfecting the CPC-led multiparty cooperation and political consultation system, continue to implement the provincial regulations on political consultation and democratic supervision formulated by the national CPPCC committee, unite all democratic parties, nonparty patriotic personages, mass organizations, and people of all circles to actively participate in the discussion and administration of state affairs, and strengthen political consultation and democratic supervision over all major decisions on principles and policies, important events, the people's lives, and major problems relating to the united front to promote the scientific and democratic process of policymaking. CPPCC organizations at various levels and their members should perform better their glorious duty of political consultation and democratic supervision, make still greater contributions in consolidating and expanding the patriotic united front and extending socialist democracy, and maintain closer connections and unity with compatriots in Taiwan, Hong Kong, and Macao and Overseas Chinese to promote national reunification in accordance with the one-country, two-systems principle. [end recording]

In conclusion, Comrade Chen Huiguang pointed out:

[Begin recording] The present session will discuss major events of our region and this year's work. Its tasks are important and glorious. It is hoped that all members will work hard to make the session a meeting demonstrating democracy and unity, discussing concrete questions relating to work, and inspiring revolutionary enthusiasm, and a meeting further promoting the political, economic, and social development of our region. [end recording]

Cheng Kejie, regional people's government acting governor, also made a speech at the meeting. [passage omitted]

Comrade Cheng Kejie pointed out:

[Begin recording] Under the unified leadership of the regional party committee, the regional government will further strengthen its coordination and cooperation with the CPPCC, democratic parties, and personages of all circles. At the same time, the government also sincerely hopes that the CPPCC, democratic parties, and personages of all circles will give government work more assistance, support, and supervision. It is hoped that the session will offer valuable suggestions on the Government Work Report after it is discussed as an effort to do things concerning Guangxi well. [end recording]

Entrusted by the regional CPPCC committee standing committee, Ou Jiwen, regional CPPCC committee vice chairman, made a report at the meeting on last year's work, and Vice Chairman Lu Yannan delivered a report on the work of handling motions.

Guangxi Holds Propaganda Conference

HK0904101190 Nanning Guangxi Regional Service
in Mandarin 1100 GMT 8 Apr 90

[Excerpts] The four-day Guangxi Regional Conference of Directors of Propaganda Departments stressed that in the future, Guangxi's propaganda work must aim at maintaining political, economic, and social stability in Guangxi; ensuring the smooth progress of Guangxi's economic construction and reform; and creating a favorable media, ideological, and psychological environment for the maintenance of overall stability in Guangxi.

The conference, which concluded on 7 April, was mainly devoted to studying and implementing to the letter the spirit of the Sixth Plenary Session of the 13th CPC Central Committee, formulating specific measures aimed at conducting re-education on Marxist mass theory and the CPC's mass line among the party members, implementing the spirit of the relevant documents of the Central Authorities, summing up and exchanging experiences in propaganda work, analyzing the current situation, and putting forward specific tasks for Guangxi's propaganda work in 1990.

The conference held that Guangxi's propaganda work in 1990 must focus on the following three aspects: 1. Propaganda and education on socialism; 2. Propaganda on the Marxist mass theory and the CPC's mass line; 3. Education on the basic tenets of Marxism, Leninism, and Mao Zedong Thought, the basic line of the CPC, and the basic knowledge of the CPC. [passage omitted]

At the start of the conference, Li Zhenqian, member of the Standing Committee of the Guangxi Regional CPC Committee and concurrently vice chairman of the Guangxi Regional People's Government, relayed the spirit of the Sixth Plenary Session of the 13th CPC Central Committee and the spirit of the Eighth Plenary Session of the Fifth Guangxi Regional CPC Committee and put forward some specific proposals on strengthening Guangxi's propaganda work.

Chen Huiguang, secretary of the Guangxi Regional CPC Committee, and Comrade Li Zhenqian also listened to a number of work reports given by the comrades concerned at the conference.

The two leaders also delivered important speeches at the conference respectively.

In their speeches, the two leaders stressed that it is necessary to conscientiously publicize and implement to the letter the spirit of the Sixth Plenary Session of the 13th CPC Central Committee, promote overall stability in Guangxi, carry out education on patriotism, adhere to the principle of positive education, publicize the advanced individuals and advanced deeds, and publicize the work done by the party and the government for the people with a view to enabling the broad masses of the cadres and people to become more confident, brace up, make concerted efforts, and strive to realize the four modernizations in Guangxi.

The conference was attended by a total of more than 190 people, including directors of propaganda departments of the CPC committees at various levels in Guangxi. [passage omitted]

Henan People's Congress Holds Session

HK1004035890 Zhengzhou Henan Provincial Service
in Mandarin 1030 GMT 9 Apr 90

[Text] The 15th Plenary Session of the Seventh Henan Provincial People's Congress Standing Committee was convened in Zhengzhou this morning.

The session was presided over by Yang Xizong, chairman of the Henan Provincial People's Congress Standing Committee, and attended by Lin Xiao, Ji Hanxing, Wu Shaokui, Guo Peiyun, Fan Lian, Hu Tingji, Zhao Wenlong, and Hou Zhiying, vice chairmen of the Henan Provincial People's Congress Standing Committee.

Qin Kecai, vice governor of Henan Province, Zheng Zengmao, president of the Henan Provincial Higher People's Court, Xi Baoshan, chief procurator of the Henan Provincial People's Procuratorate, and some other comrades attended the session as nonvoting delegates.

The session was mainly devoted to discussing "Proposed Agenda of the Third Plenary Session of the Seventh Henan Provincial People's Congress," "Revised Draft Work Report of the Henan Provincial People's Congress Standing Committee to the Third Plenary Session of the Seventh Henan Provincial People's Congress," "Draft Namelist of the Presidium and Secretary-General of the Third Plenary Session of the Seventh Henan Provincial People's Congress," "Namelist Advanced by the Motion Examination Committee of the Third Plenary Session of the Seventh Henan Provincial People's Congress," "Namelist Advanced by the Planning and Budget Committee of the Third Plenary Session of the Seventh

Henan Provincial People's Congress," "Report of the Deputy Qualification Examination Committee of the Third Plenary Session of the Seventh Henan Provincial People's Congress on Candidates for By-election to the Third Plenary Session of the Seventh Henan Provincial People's Congress," "Report on Preparatory Work of the Third Plenary Session of the Seventh Henan Provincial People's Congress," "Report on Henan Province's People's Congress Elections at County and Township Levels," "Zhengzhou City Regulations on Demonstration and Procession," and "Report on Appointments and Removals."

Zhao Wenlong, vice chairman of the Henan Provincial People's Congress Standing Committee, (Zi Zhibao), secretary general of the Henan Provincial People's Congress Standing Committee, (Liu Yi), vice chairman of the Zhengzhou City People's Congress Standing Committee, and some other leaders gave reports on their relevant work at this morning's session.

Henan Holds Political, Legal Work Conference

HK0904090190 Zhengzhou Henan Provincial Service in Mandarin 1030 GMT 8 Apr 90

[Text] The three-day Henan Provincial Conference on Political and Legal Work concluded in Zhengzhou yesterday.

The conference stressed that it is necessary to maintain overall stability and create a favorable social environment for improving the economic environment, rectifying the economic order, and deepening the reform, this being the basic guiding ideology of Henan's political and legal work in 1990 and in the years ahead.

The conference relayed the relevant documents of the central authorities as well as the spirit of the National Conference on Political and Legal Work and studied and planned Henan's political and legal work in 1990.

The conference pointed out that at present, the situation in Henan is basically stable. Nevertheless, due to the existence of various factors of instability, the overall situation in Henan still remains rigorous. The CPC committees and people's governments at all levels and all the state organs, enterprises, mines, schools, scientific research institutions, mass organizations, and party and government departments in Henan must take maintaining social stability as their most important political task and carry out their work in a down-to-earth manner.

The conference stressed that it is necessary to severely crack down on serious criminal activities as well as economic crimes, carry on the struggle aimed at eliminating the six vices through to the end, and resolutely crack down on all types of social evils.

The leaders at all levels must pay great attention to the work at the grassroots level, strengthen the building of the CPC organizations and the mass organizations at the

grassroots level, and give full scope to the role played by these organizations in safeguarding social order in Henan.

Provincial party, government, and military leaders, including Cheng Weigao, governor of Henan Province; Zhao Di and Yao Minxue, deputy secretaries of the Henan Provincial CPC Committee; Zhang Zhigang, member of the Standing Committee of the Henan Provincial CPC Committee; Dong Guoqing, political commissar of the Henan Provincial Military District; Hu Tiyun, vice governor of Henan Province; and others attended yesterday's conference.

On behalf of the Henan Provincial CPC Committee and the Henan Provincial People's Government, Comrade Cheng Weigao said that social stability is the prerequisite of social development. Safeguarding social stability should become the guiding ideology of the political and legal work departments at all levels and all the state organs, enterprises, mines, schools, scientific research institutions, mass organizations, and party and government organizations at the grassroots level in both the urban and rural areas. Therefore, the CPC committees and people's governments at all levels must further strengthen political, ideological, and policy leadership over political and legal work, create better working conditions for political and legal work departments at all levels, adopt a series of forceful measures aimed at strengthening social order, continue to carry out struggle against criminal activities, strengthen comprehensive harnessing of social order, and implement a responsibility system in this regard.

Comrade Cheng Weigao said that Henan's contingent of political and legal workers can be trusted by the party and the people. Political and legal work departments at all levels in Henan must strive forward ceaselessly and unrelentingly, strengthen organizational and professional building, serve the people heart and soul, and make greater contributions to safeguarding social stability and protecting the interests of the state and the people.

Hubei Leaders Discuss Rectification

HK0404151190 Wuhan Hubei Provincial Service in Mandarin 1000 GMT 2 Apr 90

[Text] This morning, Li Daqiang, member of the Standing Committee of the Hubei Provincial CPC Committee and concurrently vice governor of Hubei Province, and Li Youwei, head of the Hubei Provincial Leading Group in Charge of Screening and Rectifying Companies and concurrently vice governor of Hubei, held discussions with all the members of the Hubei Provincial People's Congress Standing Committee and the Hubei Provincial Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference [CPPCC] Committee Standing Committee as well as the responsible persons of various democratic parties, who are also members of the Hubei Provincial Supervisory Group in Charge of Screening and Rectifying Companies.

Comrade Li Daqiang said that it is necessary to further strengthen leadership over the work of screening and rectifying various types of companies, fully understand the importance and protracted nature of the work, and carry the work through to the end.

At the invitation of the Hubei Provincial CPC Committee and the Hubei Provincial People's Government, some members of the Hubei Provincial People's Congress Standing Committee and the Hubei Provincial CPPCC Committee Standing Committee, as well as the responsible persons of various democratic parties formed the Hubei Provincial Supervisory Group in Charge of Screening and Rectifying Companies in February of this year. The group has carried out examination and supervision of and provided guidance to the work of screening and rectifying various types of companies in a number of provincial organs, Huanggang Prefecture, and Xiangfan City.

The group held that although Hubei has achieved remarkable successes in its work of screening and rectifying various types of companies, its work in this respect still falls short of the demands of the CPC Central Committee, the State Council, and the Hubei Provincial People's Government. Therefore, Hubei has yet to heighten people's understanding of the importance of the work and properly resettle the personnel laid off as a result of the merger or abolition of various types of companies. Hubei must also step up its efforts to investigate and settle various types of cases in this regard.

The group suggested that leaders at all levels in Hubei further strengthen the work of screening and rectifying various types of companies.

Comrade Li Daqiang and Comrade Li Youwei conscientiously listened to the opinions put forward by the group and demanded that all areas in Hubei further strengthen their leadership over the work of screening and rectifying various types of companies, continue to push ahead with the work, invite the people's congresses and the CPPCC committees at all levels and various democratic parties to supervise the work, properly resettle the personnel laid off in the wake of the merger or abolition of particular companies, strengthen management of and rectify all existing companies, and continue to investigate and crack all types of law-violation cases.

Zhou Zibai, vice chairman of the Hubei Provincial CPPCC Committee and concurrently deputy head of the Hubei Provincial Leading Group in Charge of Screening and Rectifying Companies, (Wu Yulin), deputy head of the Hubei Provincial Leading Group in Charge of Screening and Rectifying Companies and concurrently secretary general of the Hubei Provincial People's Government, (Li Lizhi), deputy head of the Hubei Provincial Leading Group in Charge of Screening and Rectifying Companies and concurrently chief of the Hubei Provincial Industry and Commerce Bureau, and a number of other leading comrades also participated in the discussions.

Hunan Governor Comments on Nationality Work

HK0904084090 Changsha Hunan Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 8 Apr 90

[Text] The four-day Hunan Provincial Conference of Directors of Nationalities Affairs Commissions concluded in Changsha yesterday.

At the conference, Chen Bangzhu, governor of Hunan Province, called on all comrades engaged in nationality work in Hunan to conscientiously study and implement the spirit of the speeches made by General Secretary Jiang Zemin and Premier Li Peng at the National Conference of Directors of Nationalities Affairs Commissions, further improve Hunan's nationality work, and make great contributions to maintaining overall stability in Hunan.

Comrade Chen Bangzhu expressed his views on how to further improve Hunan's nationality work at a time when maintaining overall stability is being given top priority.

Comrade Chen Bangzhu said that the party committees and people's governments at all levels in Hunan must fully understand the importance of Hunan's nationality work; place nationality work high on their agenda; adhere to the principle of improving the economic environment, rectifying the economic order, and deepening the reform; accelerate economic development and construction in areas inhabited by ethnic minorities; promote common prosperity for all nationalities; and lay a solid foundation for stability in areas inhabited by ethnic minorities.

Comrade Chen Bangzhu said that in order to promote Hunan's nationality work in 1990 it is necessary to concentrate efforts on the following aspects:

1. Greatly develop educational, cultural, scientific, and technological undertakings in areas inhabited by ethnic minorities;
2. Practically strengthen helping the poor in areas inhabited by ethnic minorities; and
3. Train a generation of politically and professionally competent ethnic minority cadres, who are also good at maintaining close links with the masses.

Southwest Region

Guizhou Secretary Views Education Work

HK1004081190 Guiyang Guizhou Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 9 Apr 90

[Text] The five-day Guizhou Provincial Conference on Education Work concluded in Guiyang yesterday afternoon.

Provincial party, government, and military leaders, including Liu Zhengwei, secretary of the Guizhou Provincial CPC Committee, Wang Chaowen, deputy secretary of the Guizhou Provincial CPC Committee and concurrently governor of Guizhou Province, Zhang

Yuhuan, chairman of the Guizhou Provincial People's Congress Standing Committee, Miao Chunting, chairman of the Guizhou Provincial CPPCC Committee, Ding Tingmo, deputy secretary of the Guizhou Provincial CPC Committee, and so on, attended yesterday's conference.

Comrade Liu Zhengwei delivered a speech at yesterday's conference.

In his speech, Comrade Liu Zhengwei pointed out that education development is not only a matter of great concern to the party and the government but also a matter of great concern to the whole society and the broad masses of the people. Education development is also one of the hot issues dealt with in the "Decision of the Fifth Plenary Session of the 13th CPC Central Committee."

Comrade Liu Zhengwei demanded that the CPC committees and people's governments at all levels in Guizhou attach strategic importance to education development, work hard, build a new education system that is commensurate with Guizhou's economic development, step up ideological and political education in schools and colleges, and practically do more things for Guizhou's education development.

The conference relayed the spirit of a work meeting held recently by the State Education Commission, listened to a report made by Comrade Ding Tingmo, which was entitled "Open Up New Vistas for Primary and Secondary School Education and Train Reliable Successors to the Socialist Cause," discussed and explored ways and means aimed at promoting Guizhou's elementary education development and reform and strengthening Guizhou's primary and secondary school education.

On behalf of the Guizhou Provincial People's Government, the conference also conferred certificates of merit on a number of prefectures and counties that did an excellent job in helping their primary and secondary schools repair old teaching buildings.

Tibet Makes Efforts To Rescue Snow-Bound People

*OW0904040490 Beijing XINHUA in English
1304 GMT 8 Apr 90*

[Text] Lhasa, April 8 (XINHUA)—Authorities of the Tibet Autonomous Region have made an all-out effort to rescue people and livestock snow-bound in northern Tibet.

Since November last year, heavy snowfall has stricken northern Tibet, causing great threat and damage to the lives and property of the local people.

Raidi, deputy secretary of the regional committee of the Communist Party, Puqung, vice-chairman of the regional government, and Gao Changjin, deputy commander of the Tibet Military Area Command, led a rescue group to the stricken Nagqu Prefecture on April 2.

During their inspection, they decided to earmark an additional 600,000 yuan for the rescue work and ordered that medicine be immediately sent to the stricken areas.

The Tibet Regional Government has allocated 2.6 million yuan for the rescue work.

Governments at all levels in Tibet have also collected 700 tons of relief supplies.

Citizens in Lhasa, the regional capital, have donated 200,000 yuan in cash and 100,000 yuan worth of grain, clothing, brick tea and medicine for the snow-bound people.

Soldiers stationed in Tibet have air-dropped 30 tons of supplies in the disaster-stricken areas.

Tibet Capital Leader on 'Temporary Difficulties'

*OW1004111790 Lhasa Tibet Television Service
in Mandarin 1300 GMT 7 Apr 90*

[Announcer-read report, prepared by station reporters (Han Yang) and (Ke Ke), over video; from the "Tibetan News" program]

[Text] [Video opens with shots of Qujia, secretary of the Lhasa City party committee, and other local leaders seated on the rostrum of a packed conference room, followed by medium and closeup shots of Qujia speaking] Station reporter (Han Yang) and (Ke Ke) report: The enlarged meeting of the Lhasa City CPC Committee concluded on the afternoon of 6 April after five days in session. In accordance with the guidelines of the 4th, 5th, and 6th Plenary Sessions of the 13th CPC Central Committee and the enlarged meeting of the Tibet regional party committee, the participants in the meeting seriously discussed Lhasa's situation, its economic development, and the question of party building. They also studied specific measures to be implemented in Lhasa in light of local conditions.

Qujia, secretary of the Lhasa City party committee, spoke at the closing session. He said: Through this enlarged meeting, we have a clearer understanding of the current situation, and we have achieved a unity of thinking. Our spirits are higher, we know what our tasks are, and we are more united. The meeting has laid a foundation for us to seriously relay, study, and implement the important instructions issued by the central authorities on the work in Tibet and the guidelines of the 4th, 5th, and 6th Plenary Sessions of the 13th CPC Central Committee and to promote the socialist material and spiritual civilization.

He said: We must overcome the temporary difficulties which we are encountering. We must guard against corruption and do a good job of party building. We must forge closer ties between the party and the masses. We also must ensure Lhasa's stability and economic development.

North Region

Li Ximing at Beijing CPPCC Session Closing

SK0904004090 Beijing BEIJING RIBAO in Chinese
3 Mar 90 p 1

[Excerpts] Yesterday, the five-day third session of the seventh Beijing Municipal Committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference [CPPCC] triumphantly ended after successfully fulfilling all items on the agenda.

During the session, in line with the "opinions of the CPC Central Committee on upholding and improving the system of multiparty cooperation and political consultation under the leadership of the CPC," the committee members conscientiously studied ways to strengthen and improve the municipal CPPCC committee work and to make the CPPCC committees become the important places for various democratic parties, mass organizations and personages from various circles to exert united and cooperative efforts and to participate in the consultation on major affairs of the state. In addition, the committee members also discussed the Beijing municipal government work report (draft for soliciting opinions), and heard Vice Mayor Zhang Jianmin's explanation on this. Leading comrades of the Beijing municipal party committee and the municipal government and responsible concerned department personnel successively attended the session to report on their situations, hear opinions, discuss special topics and study ways to improve their work and overcome difficulties together with the committee members. The session was filled with an atmosphere of unity, democracy and harmony. The committee members took the floor one after the other, freely aired their views, frankly offered opinions and criticism, and jointly discussed major plans for building the capital. This manifested the spirit of working with one heart and one mind and advancing in unity.

Yesterday's closing ceremony was presided over by Feng Mingwei, vice chairman of the municipal CPPCC committee. Li Ximing, secretary of the municipal party committee, attended and addressed the meeting.

The meeting adopted a political resolution of the third session of the Seventh Beijing Municipal CPPCC Committee, a resolution of the third session of the Seventh Beijing Municipal CPPCC Committee on the work report of the Standing Committee, and adopted a resolution of the motions work committee of the Seventh Beijing Municipal CPPCC Committee, on the situation of motions work since the second session of the seventh municipal CPPCC Committee.

Xu Jialu, vice chairman of the municipal CPPCC committee, gave a closing address. [passage omitted]

Li Ximing, secretary of the municipal party committee, attended and addressed the meeting. He said: Last year was very unusual. The municipal CPPCC committee and its members made painstaking efforts and great

contributions to safeguarding social stability in the capital, and promoting the development of the municipality-wide improvement and rectification drive, the deepening of reform and the building of socialist democracy and the legal system. Their achievements should be fully affirmed. The municipal party committee and the municipal government thank all of them for this.

Li Ximing pointed out: The "Opinions of the CPC Central Committee on Upholding and Improving the System of Multiparty Cooperation and Political Consultation Under the Leadership of the CPC" is a very important document and has set higher demands on us. First of all, leaders of the municipal party committee and government should conscientiously study this document well. Leading cadres of the party committees at all levels and of various party and government organs should also study and implement it conscientiously. Some of our leading cadres failed to fully understand the importance of united front work, knew very little about the history of the united front and did not have a strong sense of it. This problem should be solved through study. At present, the party committees at all levels and the leading comrades of various party and government organs should have ideologically clarified this point: Why should China implement the system of multiparty cooperation under the leadership of the CPC and why can it not practice the "multiparty system"? It is necessary to fully understand and respect the status of various democratic parties as parties participating in political affairs, and display their role in the course of building organizations and systems.

Comrade Li Ximing said: We should strengthen the building of democratic politics, and display the supervisory role of the democratic parties. Strengthening mass supervision, inner-party supervision, and democratic party supervision is conducive to party building and improving our work. Some of our leading cadres are not willing to hear criticism and opinions. Some of them, although listening to other people's opinions, were unwilling to manage things in line with the correct opinions raised by the people. This is detrimental to improving our work. We should strengthen cooperation and consultation with democratic parties on the basis of upholding party leadership and the general objective of following the socialist road, and manage all things well by relying on the efforts of all quarters.

Li Ximing stressed: The Communist Party and various democratic parties should strengthen self-cultivation. Communist Party members should persist in communist conviction and wholeheartedly serve the people. Those who are unwilling to do this are not allowed to register their names during the registration for party members. The communist party should strengthen education for party members, strictly observe discipline and set strict demands on them. We hope that all democratic parties will also follow suit.

At the end of his speech, Li Ximing stressed: It is necessary to further display the role of the CPPCC

organizations, and turn the CPPCC committees into places where various democratic parties and the personages from all circles dare to speak, to offer different views, to conduct extensive discussions and consultation, to give full play to democracy, and to maintain sincere cooperation. The CPPCC leading party group and the Communist Party members in the CPPCC should conscientiously study Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought, set examples with their own conduct, and implement the party's united front work policy well.

Attending the closing ceremony were leading comrades of the municipal party committee, the municipal Advisory Commission, the municipal People's Congress Standing Committee, the municipal government, and various democratic parties, including Wang Xian, Zhang Jianmin, Yuan Liben, Ma Yaoji, Xia Qinlin, Xing Jun, Rong Yi, Tan Yizhi, Pu Jiexiu, Chen Mingshao, Mei Xianming, and Zheng Zhengren.

Taking seats at the rostrum were Bai Jiefu, chairman of the municipal CPPCC Committee, and Wang Daming, Guan Shixiong, Sun Fuling, Zhang Mingyi, Li Bokang, Xia Xiang, Xu Jialu, Kan Guanqing, Chen Zhongyi, and Gan Ying, vice chairmen of the municipal CPPCC Committee.

Beijing Holds National Defense Education Meeting

SK0904001290 Beijing BEIJING RIBAO in Chinese
2 Mar 90 p 1

[Text] The Beijing municipal national-defense education leading group held its first meeting on 1 March. Chen Xitong, mayor of the municipality, was on hand and addressed the meeting.

During the meeting, the participating members held a discussion on the "plan" of the municipal national-defense education and approved the "plan" as well. They also adopted a decision on appointing Duan Tianshun, director of the municipal civil affairs bureau, and Ren Yanchen, deputy secretary of the municipal educational work committee, as additional members of the municipal national-defense education leading group.

It is pointed out in the "plan" of the municipal national-defense education that the national-defense education is the social education of all people, an important component of the program of building spiritual civilization, and a strategic measure for ensuring the country to be in order and peace forever. The principal leading personnel of party and government organs at all levels should show concern for national defense and make efforts to enhance through various forms the awareness of cadres at all levels in national defense, to upgrade the theoretical standard of national defense construction, and to correctly understand and deal with the relationship between the construction of the economy and national defense. As to students, we should train them from their childhood to foster the consciousness of cherishing the party, the country, and the Army by upgrading their

political quality. Various industrial and mining enterprises, organs, establishments, units, neighborhoods, and rural villages throughout the municipality should also conduct education in an organized and planned manner on national defense among cadres and the masses so as to enable them to master national-defense knowledge, to enhance their sense of national defense, and to create a situation in which all people are showing concern for and supporting national-defense construction.

In his speech, Chen Xitong pointed out that the work of enhancing national defense education has a vital bearing on upgrading the people's patriotic consciousness, encouraging the national spirit, and safeguarding social stability and unity. He stressed that in conducting education on national defense, we should start our work among children so as to enable them to foster good thinking, morality, and morale of cherishing the party, the country, and the people's Army.

Also attending the meeting were leading personnel, including Wang Guang, Li Jinmin, Li Zhijian, Su Zhongxiang, Li Yucheng, Dong Daojing, and Zhang Shiyuan.

Xing Chongzhi Attends Hebei Reporters' Meeting

SK0904000290 Shijiazhuang HEBEI RIBAO
in Chinese 7 Mar 90 p 1

[Text] HEBEI RIBAO is holding an annual meeting of all reporters stationed in various localities to further study speeches given respectively by Jiang Zemin and Li Ruihuan at a forum on press work, to sum up last year's work and to make arrangements for this year's work. On the morning of 4 March, leading comrades of the provincial party committee, including Xing Chongzhi, Li Wenshan, and Liu Ronghui found time on Sunday to go to the HEBEI RIBAO office and joined more than 100 reporters who were attending the ongoing reporters meeting held by the Hebei People's Broadcasting Station and the Hebei Television Station to talk about experiences in the study of these two speeches and set new demands for this year in the light of the reality of our province's press work.

In 1989, great changes occurred in the international and domestic situations. What should the reporters do under such circumstances? After analyzing the characteristics of the current situation, Xing Chongzhi said: Reporters should pay attention to improving their own political quality, do a better job in upholding the basic line of "one focus and two basic points," properly handle the relations between upholding and development, and correctly understand the important meaning of reform and opening up. Take Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought for example: Our party has always been firm in this principle. However, its specific content should also be developed. A failure in recognizing development will result in losing contact with reality and becoming metaphysics. If we solve some current problems with old methods, then, what is the use of persisting in carrying out reform? In press and media work, we should not

speak in general terms that all things in the past were correct. Regardless of which period, there were imperfections. Today, our reform is aimed at achieving perfection and perfection means development. As reporters of party papers, they must firmly believe that despite great complications and frustrations, socialism will finally replace capitalism. This is an inexorable law of social development independent of people's will. Reporters should also know how to use dialectical materialist views to analyze and handle problems. It is necessary to carry out press reform in line with the party principles and under the prerequisite of helping achieve stability, inspire the fighting morale of the people, implement the party's basic line, and develop the economy, and to enable our provincial press work to improve unceasingly.

Li Wenshan, who engaged in press work for many years, told the reporters sincerely that reporters of party papers should have higher political awareness, persist in the concept of party spirit, and foster an idea that the interest of the party is above everything else. To put it briefly, the concept on party spirit includes fostering firm communist convictions, adhering to the four cardinal principles, and strictly observing political discipline. Under this major premise, we should inherit and promote the party's fine traditions of hard work and arduous struggle and of maintaining close ties with the masses. Recently, the central authorities called on leading cadres to go deeply to the grassroots to do substantial things. As reporters of party papers, they should all the more go to the grassroots to write about facts. They should also strengthen their sense of being the mouthpiece of the party and speak loudly for the party. Some people held that it will be very difficult to overcome generalization if we want to oppose bourgeois liberalization and to avoid liberalization if we want to overcome generalization. This understanding is groundless and wrong. We must not make these two opposite to each other. The purpose of urging people not to practice liberalization but to adhere to a correct political orientation, and urging people to overcome generalization is aimed at promoting new ideas and the pioneering spirit, raising the propaganda methods and results and upholding the four cardinal principles in a better manner.

At present, what should reporters emphasize in their work? In line with the spirit of the two speeches and the situations in conducting inspections among cadres and the masses, Liu Ronghui said: In propaganda and reports, we should mainly stress "three aspects of work," namely, reports of positive examples, reports on exemplary cases and reports on the grassroots. Of the three, the last one is the most important. We should realistically make press propaganda serve the masses. We should coordinate our work with the party's central tasks, publicize the party's line, principles and policies, our province's achievements in reform and construction, good examples emerging in reform and rectification and good experiences from the grassroots and deeds of

advanced units and persons, and enthusiastically enhance the morale and confidence of the people.

During the past few days, at the plenary meeting of reporters of HEBEI RIBAO, the participants, through further studying the two speeches and repeatedly reviewing the instructions given by leading comrades of the provincial party committee, decided to further strengthen party spirit, improve work style and be good and qualified reporters of party papers during this year.

Hebei Agricultural Work Conference Ends

SK0704010590 Shijiazhuang HEBEI RIBAO
in Chinese 4 Mar 90 p 1

[Text] The provincial agricultural work conference ended today. Delegates to the conference said happily that this conference showed "substantial things," and distinctively manifested the guiding ideology that strengthening agriculture was not only lip service but which has been translated into action.

Xing Chongzhi, secretary of the provincial party committee, delivered a report at this afternoon's plenary meeting, entitled: "Make Concerted Efforts and Do Solid Work To Make New Breakthroughs in Our Province's Agricultural Development." He stressed: "We should act in line with the demands of the central authorities, and mobilize comrades of the whole party, cadres and workers of all departments, and all social efforts to jointly push agriculture forward."

During the session, leading comrades of the provincial party committee and the provincial government discussed specific measures for developing agriculture together with responsible comrades of various prefectures and cities and provincial-level departments concerned. They also held informal talks with some grassroots delegates, conscientiously listened to their suggestions on developing agricultural production, and found solutions for their practical problems.

The conference studied and formulated policies and measures for invigorating agriculture by applying scientific and technological achievements and for supporting cotton production, arranged funds and materials for supporting agriculture, and made the plans of various provincial-level departments and various prefectural and city counterpart departments concerned dovetail. Comrades attending the conference reflected that this conference has formed a practice of having the whole party and society care for agriculture and all trades and professions actively support agriculture. They all firmly believed that a new situation will surely emerge in our province's agriculture.

Northwest Region

Gansu Emulates 'New Lei Feng'

HK0904055190 Lanzhou Gansu Provincial Service
in Mandarin 1030 GMT 7 Apr 90

[Text] Since mid-March the meritorious deeds of Comrade Li Runhu, director of an armament equipment repaid department of a certain Army division of the Lanzhou Military Region, have evoked strong repercussions throughout the province, and an upsurge of learning from Li Runhu, a new Lei Feng of the present age, is in the making in Gansu Province.

Provincial party committee Secretary Li Ziqi published an article on 18 March, calling on party members, cadres, and the masses to learn from Li Runhu and strive to be a new Lei Feng. The article initiated the furthering of the activities of learning from Li Runhu across the province.

On 22 March the provincial party committee and people's government and the Lanzhou Military Region jointly held a mobilization rally calling for emulating Li Runhu, a new Lei Feng of the present age. The rally pushed the emulation drive to a high tide. Many people from different professions and trades pointed out that the report on the meritorious deeds of Comrade Li Runhu is unadorned, vivid, and infectious, and that his deeds touch our hearts and fill us with admiration, and they are so convincing that we feel that they are easy to learn from.

Teachers and students from Lanzhou University, the Northwest China Teachers' University, and the Lanzhou Medical College said that the report on the meritorious deeds of Li Runhu is unsophisticated and reliable, just as he himself is. We are convinced by such a model.

At a discussion meeting held by the party working committee of organs directly under the provincial authorities and organs of Tianshui City, participants pointed out that office functionaries should have their feet firmly planted at their posts while learning from Lei Feng and Li Runhu, and that only by so doing will they be able to emulate heroes with sustained effort and in a deepgoing way. At present they should particularly link the emulation drive organically to the implementation of the spirit of the Sixth Plenary Session of the 13th CPC Central Committee, establishing close ties between the party and the masses by carrying forward the spirit of serving the people wholeheartedly and doing away with negative and corrupt phenomena within the party.

Qinghai Reduces Leading Cadres' Activities

HK0704033190 Xining Qinghai Provincial Service
in Mandarin 2300 GMT 5 Apr 90

[Text] The Qinghai Provincial CPC Committee and the Qinghai Provincial People's Government have recently taken measures to reduce leading cadres' activities.

In order to enable leading cadres to have more time and energy to carry out investigations and research and help solve problems at the grass-roots level, the Qinghai Provincial CPC Committee and the Qinghai Provincial People's Government have recently decided in accordance with the spirit of the Sixth Plenary Session of the 13th CPC Central Committee that provincial party and government cadres should not be invited to attend all the important provincial conferences held by various provincial party and government organs. If really needed, only the relevant leading cadres at the provincial level should be invited to attend such conferences. Under normal circumstances, provincial party and government leaders should not be invited to attend all the important meetings, symposiums, and seminars held by various provincial departments. Provincial party and government leaders should not be invited to give speeches, meet people, confer prizes, take group pictures with people on such occasions. Provincial party and government leaders should not be invited to attend celebration activities, exhibitions, and other public ceremonies under normal circumstances. If really needed, only relevant provincial leaders should be invited. Under normal circumstances, provincial party and government leaders will not be required to personally entertain, send off, meet, and accompany those domestic guests whose entertainment is the responsibility of the provincial departments concerned.

The Qinghai Provincial CPC Committee and the Qinghai Provincial People's Government also stipulated that as for certain occasions on which the presence of provincial party and government leaders are needed, the sponsoring organizations should submit a plan in advance to the provincial CPC committee and the provincial people's government for approval. When holding meetings and carrying out certain activities, various areas and departments in Qinghai should not send invitation letters to provincial party and government leaders without prior consultation with the General Office of the Qinghai Provincial CPC Committee and the General Office of the Qinghai Provincial People's Government. If provincial party and government leaders are really needed to attend certain foreign-related activities, the units concerned should submit a report in advance to the foreign affairs departments concerned, which will then send the report to the secretary-general of the Qinghai Provincial CPC Committee and the secretary-general of the Qinghai Provincial People's Government for approval. When provincial party and government leaders go to the rural areas or enterprises, the local leaders should not entertain them on a grand scale.

Troops Deployed in Xinjiang After Riots

HK1004054890 Hong Kong AFP in English
0541 GMT 10 Apr 90

[Text] Beijing, April 10 (AFP)—Troops were deployed in three cities in the northwest Chinese region of Xinjiang

after an outbreak of rioting coinciding with Ramadan, the Moslem month of fasting, sources said Tuesday.

People's Liberation Army (PLA) units were airlifted into Kashgar, Hoton and Kuqa on Friday, a day after anti-Chinese violence by Moslems, who make up the majority of Xinjiang's 13.8 million people, the sources said.

There were no immediate reports of casualties.

In Kashgar, a spokesman for the official Foreign Affairs Office said the "situation (in Kashgar) is now in a

normal state," but he did not confirm or deny that trouble had broken out earlier.

He also denied that Kashgar has been closed to foreigners.

Foreign travellers in Urumqi, capital of Xinjiang, said they were denied air and bus tickets to go to Kashgar, an ancient staging post on the fabled Silk Road linking China with the Middle East.

Xinjiang borders on the Soviet Union, Afghanistan and Pakistani-controlled Kashmir.

Article Views National Affairs Conference

HK0904092590 Hong Kong TA KUNG PAO in Chinese
3 Apr 90 p 2

["Special article" by Cheng Yuan (4453 6678): "Expectations for Taiwan's 'National Affairs Conference'"]

[Text] Recently, there was political turbulence and latent crises around the election of the eighth "president" and "vice president" in Taiwan. Recent events from the "internal strife" over the nomination of the candidates of the ruling party to the proposal put forward by such officials as Chen Lu-an about the "cabinet system" and about the inappropriateness of making the party chairman concurrently "president" of the government, plus the hunger strike and sit-in of the college students in the square of the Chung-cheng Memorial Hall, all fully indicated that the autocratic system brought by the Kuomintang [KMT] to Taiwan 40 years ago was no longer suited to the trend of the times. The political strife that lasted for more than one month included the factor of power redistribution in the top leadership and also the factor of obvious differences in political opinions. The intertwinement of these two factors made the scenes more complicated. After some painstaking mediation efforts by the seven senior KMT statesmen, a temporary compromise was reached, but the internal and external contradictions and the latent crises were not resolved. As some Taiwan newspapers pointed out, "the election of Li Teng-hui did not indicate the end but the beginning of the challenges from both the objective and subjective situation." If the KMT leader does not take a new stance and make changes in conformation with the trend of the times, "a stronger storm may come at any time."

Postpone the Conference in Order to Deal with the Differences

Under strong pressure from all circles inside the ruling party and in society as a whole for speeding up reform and adjusting the policies, Li Teng-hui announced the plan to hold a "national affairs conference" as soon as he was reelected. He appointed Chiang Yan-shih who played a major role in the "presidential" election as convener of the preparatory committee for the "national affairs conference." At the same time, a special group for studying the subjects being discussed at the "national affairs conference" was established inside the KMT and was composed of such major officials as Li Huan, Lin Yang-gang, and Sung Chu-yu. They will study the character, main purposes, discussion subjects, participants, and timing of the conference, and will first reach consensus inside the party before the plan is submitted to the conference for discussion. The "national affairs conference" was originally scheduled to open in May, but it was then postponed to July. On the surface, the reason is to coordinate the conference with the meeting time of the Legislative Yuan; the real reason was that it would take time to coordinate the different opinions held by various sides. According to the reports by some newspapers in Taiwan, because Chiang Yan-shih had close relations with the mainstream faction and the

president now was directly responsible for the preparatory work of the "national affairs conference," people in the political circles were afraid that the "national affairs conference" would become another "battlefield" between the mainstream faction and the non-mainstream faction inside the KMT. Between the KMT and the Democratic Progressive Party, the differences were more obvious. For example, the Democratic Progressive Party held that the membership of the preparatory committee for the "national affairs conference" should be divided according to the proportion of the strength of various parties and should not be decided by the KMT alone. However, Chiang Yan-shih said that the convention of the "national affairs conference" was not a matter between the two parties, so impartial and representative figures should be invited to join its preparations. In addition, no announcement has yet been made on the character of the "national affairs conference" and its legal binding force. Some people are worried that if the conference has no legal binding force, it may become another forum for empty talk like the "national reconstruction conference."

Some People Proposed Adjusting the Mainland Policy

Although there were different opinions on the subjects to be discussed at the "national affairs conference," two major subjects have been decided, namely, the issue of constitutional reform and the issue of national reunification. Constitutional reform is an issue that is related to a wide scope of things in various fields, so there are many difficulties. Some people described this as a "constitutional labyrinth" where it is hard to decide how to advance step by step.

For example, the so-called "National Assembly" has long lost its representation, but according to the "constitution," no one has the power to dissolve it. If it is dissolved, there is no way to produce a new one; and without the "National Assembly," no other institution will have the power to revise the Constitution. All these are knotty questions. So it is generally believed that the "national affairs conference" can only make some "evolutionary and legal reforms within the establishment." As for how to advance the process of national reunity, most people agree that the mainland policy be further relaxed in order to meet the changes in the situation. Some people have proposed that the "national affairs conference" discuss whether the "three-nos" policy should be changed, what should be the developmental orientation of the trade with the mainland, what should be the legal foundation for the affairs related to relations between the mainland and Taiwan, and other relevant issues. According to a report by TAI WAN SHIH PAO, when talking about the issue of national reunification, Chiang Yan-shih said: "The Chinese nation 'must seek consensus [zheng he 2419 0678].' All people should have foresight. In the future, we will not resort to armed force when dealing with the mainland; instead, we will need to carry out consultations and negotiations." When talking about the mainland policy, Li Huan also agreed with such measures as allowing an appropriate degree of

direct trade and allowing elected representatives to visit the mainland for the business inspection purpose. This indicated that changing the abnormal state in mainland-Taiwan relations was not merely an urgent demand in the non-governmental sector, but had also evoked positive response from some senior KMT officials.

Whether New Turning Point Will Be Created

Indeed, whether a "new turning point" will be created in the "national affairs conference" will be contingent, to a large extent, on whether a new breakthrough will be made on the mainland policy. This will not only have a bearing on the realization of the country's peaceful reunification, but will also be favorable to the stability and positive development of Taiwan's political situation. At present, the general public is longing for broadening the links with the mainland, and the mainland has also widely opened the door in all aspects toward Taiwan. The conditions for dialogue and direct exchanges between the two sides have become ripe. Under the present situation, we wish to advise the Taiwan authorities of the following points:

First, the "three-no's" policy has long become outmoded and it is now the greatest obstacle to the improvement of relations between the mainland and Taiwan. So the Taiwan authorities should give up this policy as soon as possible and adopt solid steps for promoting the exchanges and dialogue between the two sides through various channels.

Second, the exchanges between the two sides of the strait in all fields have become an irreversible trend, so the Taiwan authorities should decide promptly and opportunely to build up the "three links" with the mainland in order to thoroughly open the door for exchanges between the two sides.

Third, the present one-way pattern of exchanges between the two sides should be replaced with a two-way pattern. If it is hard to solve some sensitive problems for a time, this should first be realized in the fields of economic, trade, cultural, and sports exchanges.

To realize the motherland's reunification is the common desire of the entire Chinese people. Whether the "national affairs conference" in Taiwan will make substantial progress in advancing relations between the two sides of the strait will be a major test for the Taiwan authorities.

Gymnasts To Compete in Beijing Meet

OW0704224790 Beijing XINHUA in English
1449 GMT 7 Apr 90

[Text] Hong Kong, April 7 (XINHUA)—Chinese Taipei gymnasts are to participate in the third "China Cup" international gymnastics tournament from April 27 to 29 in Beijing, according to a press report from Taipei, Taiwan.

The Taipei-based "Education Ministry" on Friday approved an application by the Chinese Taipei Gymnastics Association for sending a men's team to the meet, the report said.

This will be the first time that a sports team from Taiwan competes in an international invitational tournament on China's mainland.

Sports teams from Taiwan have participated in official tournaments on China's mainland ever since the fourth Asian junior gymnastics championships in April, last year.

The Chinese Taipei team will leave Taipei for Beijing on April 15, the report said.

U.S. Pressure for Copyright Revision Rejected*OW1004043090 Taipei CNA in English 0316 GMT
10 Apr 90*

[Text] Taipei, April 10 (CNA)—An Interior Ministry official Monday rejected categorically a U.S. demand that the Republic of China [ROC] revise its copyright law before Wednesday.

"It is absolutely impossible," Wang Chuan-lu, executive secretary of the ministry's Copyright Screening Committee, told the press.

The requested revision involved item III, Article 28 of the ROC Copyright Law. The owner of a copy of a copyrighted work, according to item III of the law, is permitted to rent, lend or sell reproductions of the work.

Wang, responsible for negotiating with the United States on intellectual property rights in recent years, said that Americans had complained for years about this item.

But he pointed out that the administrative branch of the government simply did not have the authority to amend the law all by itself.

Besides, the draft amendment to the current copyright law had already limited "reproductions" of audio and visual work.

"It will require time before the amendment of the provision can pass the legislative floor," Wang said. He urged the United States to be patient with the legislative process.

The amendment, Wang noted, was based on the ROC-U.S. Copyright Protection Agreement reached in 1989.

Wang's appeal came in response to reports that the Bush Administration might retaliate against alleged ROC "unfair trade practices" by putting the nation on its "301 watch list."

Randomly resorting to "retaliatory measures" would do little to solve the problem, Wang said.

Singaporean Trade Minister Arrives for Talks**Agenda Viewed***OW0804190390 Taipei CNA in English 1502 GMT
8 Apr 90*

[Text] KKS International Airport, Taoyuan, Northern Taiwan, April 8 (CNA)—Singapore Trade and Industry Minister Lee Hsien Loong arrived here Sunday for a five-day visit to expand and strengthen economic and trade relations between the two countries.

Economics Minister Chen Li-an and Chen Yu-chu, newly appointed representative of the Republic of China [ROC] to Singapore, and other ROC Government officials greeted the Singapore minister upon his arrival at the KKS International Airport Sunday afternoon.

During his stay in this country, the Singapore minister will have talks with Economics Minister Chen Li-an and Foreign Minister Lien Chan.

Minister Lee, on behalf of Singapore Government, will sign in Taipei a temporary customs clearance agreement and an investment guarantee agreement with the Government of the Republic of China.

Lee is scheduled to leave here Thursday to visit Japan and South Korea.

Meets Li Teng-hui*OW0904222490 Taipei CNA in English 1503 GMT
9 Apr 90*

[Text] Taipei, April 9 (CNA)—President Li Teng-hui received Singapore Trade and Industry Minister Lee Hsien Loong Monday at the presidential office for an exchange of views on promoting economic and trade relations between the Republic of China [ROC] and Singapore.

During the meeting, President Li also expressed his deep concern about recent international developments which might influence Asian countries.

Minister Lee said that he admired the ROC's rapid development and conveyed Premier Minister Lee Kuan Yew's regards to President Li.

Minister Lee is to participate in the first ROC-Singapore economic ministers meeting which opened Monday.

The meeting, aimed at working out ways to promote economic cooperation between the two nations, is discussing a wide range of issues, including investments, agriculture, oil refining and trade promotion.

Meets Li Huan*OW0904215890 Taipei CNA in English 1607 GMT
9 Apr 90*

[Text] Taipei, April 9 (CNA)—The Republic of China and Singapore should continue to strengthen their current economic, financial and technological relations as world economic development is heading toward regional cooperation, Premier Li Huan told visiting Singapore Trade and Industry Minister Lee Hsien Loong Monday afternoon.

Receiving the Singapore minister and his two-man entourage at the Executive Yuan, Premier Li said the further strengthening of relations between the two nations would help regional progress, prosperity and stability.

The premier pointed out that two 20th century disasters for mankind had caused the loss of countless human lives. One of them, nazism, was already history; the other, communism, was doomed to perish within the century. One should consequently be optimistic about the 21st century.

He praised the efficiency of the Singapore Government under the leadership of Prime Minister Lee Kuan Yew and noted that it had contributed to the stability of Southeast Asia.

Minister Lee Hsien Loong shared the premier's view that the Chinese Communist regime must yield to the pressure of the mainland's people for reform and that if it refused to change its current policies, serious problems would surface within five to 10 years.

Economic Agreements Signed

OW0904222390 Taipei CNA in English 1554 GMT
9 Apr 90

[Text] Taipei, April 9 (CNA)—The Republic of China [ROC] and Singapore Monday signed a temporary customs clearance agreement and an investment guarantee pact after they agreed to promote bilateral economic relations in a ministerial meeting here.

During the first ROC-Singapore economics ministers meeting, cochaired by ROC Economics Minister Chen Li-an and Singapore Trade and Industry Minister Lee Hsien Loong, the two sides promised to boost trade and industrial and technological cooperation.

Immediately after the meeting, the temporary customs clearance agreement was signed by Director General Sheu Ko-sheng of the ROC's Board of Foreign Trade and the chief of Singapore's Trade Development Board, Yeo Seng Teck.

The investment guarantee agreement was signed by John Ni, director general of the ROC's Industrial Development and Investment Center, and Tan Chin Nam, managing director of Singapore's Economic Development Board.

The two agreements are expected both to facilitate bilateral trade between the two countries, which reached some \$2.8 billion in 1989, and to stimulate mutual investment.

Flag Raised Over Mission in Lesotho

OW0904215790 Taipei CNA in English 1603 GMT
9 Apr 90

[Text] Taipei, April 9 (CNA)—The Republic of China's [ROC] national flag was hoisted in the Kingdom of Lesotho again last Saturday, four days after Taipei and Maseru re-established the diplomatic relations that were suspended seven years ago, a Foreign Ministry official said Monday.

Du Ling, deputy director of the ministry's African Affairs Department, returning from Lesotho Sunday after completing his ties-restoring mission, said the flag began flying after he had established a temporary embassy in the Lesotho capital.

The seven-acre embassy, nearby the former embassy of the Communist China which severed ties with Lesotho

last Saturday, is being run by two officials who had been dispatched there from the ROC Embassy in neighboring South Africa, Du said.

The two officials would continue to negotiate with the Lesotho Government on the possibility of returning to the former Peking Embassy, which belonged to the ROC before Maseru switched diplomatic recognition to Peking and severed ties with Taipei in 1983, he added.

Du was the ROC special envoy who signed the joint communique re-establishing bilateral ties with General Justin Lekhanya, chairman of the Lesotho Military Council, on April 2.

He revealed that the Lesotho Government had offered to restore diplomatic relations with the ROC four years ago, but was rejected by Taipei because Maseru wished to simultaneously maintain diplomatic ties with Peking.

The official said he was optimistic about future ROC-Lesotho relations because General Lekhanya has been very friendly with Taipei and because the ROC is willing to help the African kingdom develop its economy.

Mainland Expected To Sever Ties With Lesotho

OW0604224590 Taipei CNA in English 1556 GMT
6 Apr 90

[Text] Taipei, April 6 (CNA)—Communist China is expected to sever diplomatic relations with Lesotho "sooner or later" since the African kingdom has restored full relations with the Republic of China [ROC], Foreign Ministry officials said Friday.

It was still unclear how Peking would react to the resumption of Taipei-Maseru relations, announced simultaneously by the two countries Thursday. But the officials believed that the communist regime would very likely continue its past practice of withdrawing its embassy in the kingdom to protest the development.

To help Lesotho develop its economy, the ROC would send a 10-member delegation of agricultural experts to the kingdom to find out what assistance the ROC could provide to its newest ally, they said.

The delegation might be followed by a mission of agricultural technicians which would help Lesotho farmers update their farming skills and develop agriculture, a Council of Agriculture official said.

Lesotho would thus become the fifth African country to host an ROC agricultural technical mission. The four other countries with ROC agricultural missions are Malawi, Swaziland, Liberia and Mauritius.

Further Hong Kong Travel Boycott Deferred

OW0704052790 Taipei CNA in English 0254 GMT
7 Apr 90

[Text] Taipei, April 7 (CNA)—Local travel agents boycotting Hong Kong for its discriminatory measures

against Republic of China [ROC] citizens decided Friday to give the Hong Kong immigration authorities another week to simplify visa procedures for ROC visitors before adopting further actions.

The Taipei Association of Travel Agents, which initiated the anti-Hong Kong campaign in late March, Friday convened a meeting of travel agent associations from around the country to discuss whether to carry out planned boycott-Hong Kong actions after the April 5 deadline for improvements expired.

The more than 30 representatives present voted to move the deadline to April 12 because the Hong Kong Immigration Department, which sent a message explaining its position before the deadline, seemed to be sincerely trying resolve the problem.

But they expressed dissatisfaction with the actions of Hong Kong authorities in trying to improve what they called discriminatory airport regulations against ROC passengers and unreasonable visa rules for ROC visitors.

Chen Yao-chih, president of the Taipei Association of Travel Agents, warned that the travel agents would definitely launch another wave of boycott actions after April 12 if the Hong Kong authorities failed to meet their demands for simpler visa procedures and a shorter waiting time of no more than four days.

Opposition To Attend National Affairs Conference

*OW0904222290 Taipei CNA in English 1558 GMT
9 Apr 90*

[Text] Taipei, April 9 (CNA)—The opposition Democratic Progressive Party (DPP) decided Monday to participate in the [national affairs] conference's preparatory work.

After a heated debate, the DPP Central Executive Committee in an extraordinary meeting decided that DPP Chairman Huang Hsin-chieh, Secretary General Chang Chun-hung, and committee member Chen Yung-hsing as well as Kang Ning-hsiang, a newspaper publisher, would serve as members of the conference's preparatory committee on behalf of the party.

The four had been invited by President Li Teng-hui to serve as committee members.

"New Tide Faction," a group of advocates of "Taiwan independent movement," had objected to attending the national affairs conference which would discuss the nation's future direction, because none of the four preparatory committee members was affiliated with the faction.

Also on Monday, Chu Chi-ying, director of the Kuomintang Department of Cultural Affairs, stressed that constitutional reform was important, but that reform should not be implemented irrespective of the nation's interests.

Plan for Senior Lawmakers To Retire by 1992

*OW1004042790 Taipei CNA in English 0312 GMT
10 Apr 90*

[Text] Taipei, April 10 (CNA)—All senior legislators will retire by February 1992, according to a plan developed by the ruling Kuomintang's Central Policy Coordination Committee.

The committee said the KMT Legislative Yuan caucus had agreed with the measure, which would be implemented once it had been approved by the party's Central Standing Committee.

Under the "two-year three-stage" retirement plan, more than 10 senior lawmakers who have stayed overseas for long periods, been gravely ill, or not reported to or attended the current legislative session, would be encouraged to retire by June this year.

Once this "first-stage" target is reached, locally elected legislators will outnumber those elected four decades ago on the mainland and will thus constitute a "structural change" in the Republic of China's highest law-making body.

The yuan currently has 267 members, 137 of whom are senior lawmakers and 130 of whom were elected in the December 1989 elections.

By the end of 1990, between 40 and 50 senior lawmakers 85 years of age or older, or in frail health would be strongly encouraged to retire, according to the "second-stage" of the plan.

In the third stage, 70 to 80 senior lawmakers would be retired by the end of February, 1992.

Hong Kong

Further Reaction to Basic Law Promulgation

Local Newspapers

OW1004074290 Beijing XINHUA in English
0223 GMT 10 Apr 90

[Excerpts] Hong Kong, April 10 (XINHUA)—The birth of the Basic Law of the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region (SAR) is being hailed in both Hong Kong and Macao as a great pioneering work of far reaching historical significance.

Since the basic law was adopted by China's National People's Congress on April 4, local newspapers have discussed it in their editorials and special columns. Some papers carried in red congratulatory messages of different social institutions and public figures, these express their support for the basic law and their aspirations of working for a better tomorrow [words indistinct] the basic law has provided a legal guarantee for the principle of "one country, two systems."

"TA KUNG PAO" said in its editorial that the basic law has not only settled the question of China's resumption of exercising sovereignty over Hong Kong, but has also provided a solid basis for the maintenance of long-term stability and prosperity for Hong Kong. [passage omitted]

Some newspapers indicate that Hong Kong's judicial power after 1997 will be even greater than it is now. At present, the judicial power of final adjudication on all lawsuits in Hong Kong resides in London. But after 1997, local court of final adjudication is the highest judicial organ in Hong Kong and its verdict is final.

People in the business circle here expressed the belief that the basic law would also help promote Hong Kong's position as an international financial center, because its rules governing future financial activities in Hong Kong are similar to those regulating operations of the current financial system in Hong Kong. [passage omitted]

Inspired by the basic law of Hong Kong, drafters of the Macao basic law told XINHUA that they have found a good sample for their drafting work and pledged to produce a law suitable to special characteristics of Macao.

Macao basic law drafter Hsueh Shou Sheng, who is also rector of the University of East Asia, said that despite many differences between Hong Kong and Macao, the fundamental principle of "one country, two systems" and the capitalist system and way of life will remain "unchanged for 50 years" (after the implementation of basic laws) were to be followed by both places. [sentence as received]

Some people here also noted that the final version of the Hong Kong Basic Law is based on repeated consultations and coordination of different social sectors for almost

five years. It embodies the overwhelming interest of the Hong Kong people, although not necessarily being satisfactory to every individual person.

Zhou Nan Press Conference

OW0604203890 Beijing XINHUA in English
1613 GMT 6 Apr 90

[Text] Hong Kong, April 6 (XINHUA)—The Basic Law of the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region (SAR) has laid a solid foundation for the future stability and prosperity of Hong Kong, said Zhou Nan, director of the Hong Kong branch of the XINHUA NEWS AGENCY.

Zhou said at a press conference here today that the promulgation of the Hong Kong Basic Law by the National People's Congress is a major event worthy of celebrations.

He said the Hong Kong Basic Law formulated on the basis of the strategic decision "one country, two systems" is "a creative masterpiece of far-reaching international and historical significance."

"As the Basic Law reflects the fundamental interests of all Hong Kong residents, naturally it is supported and welcomed wholeheartedly by the overwhelming majority of the Hong Kong people," he said.

Zhou said that since the Basic Law is the supreme legislation of the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region, "all other laws of the SAR must conform with it, and not go against it, let alone override it."

Zhou said the Basic Law, as a matter of course, will be put into force on July 1, 1997, when the special administrative region is inaugurated. "However, prior to that date, in solving major issues involving the smooth transfer of sovereignty, the spirit and the relevant provisions of the Basic Law should be put into use. Only thus can problems detrimental to a smooth transfer and to the stability and prosperity of Hong Kong be avoided," he said. "This is something that merits the attention of the parties concerned."

The formal promulgation of the Basic Law marks that Hong Kong is entering a new phase of its transitional period, said Zhou.

He pointed out that in accordance with the Sino-British Joint Declaration, during the second phase of the transitional period, the Chinese and British sides shall earnestly discuss and examine measures that shall be taken for the smooth transition to 1997, Zhou noted.

As for the Hong Kong residents, they should make necessary preparations to implement the concept of "Hong Kong being ruled by Hong Kong people," he said.

Zhou added that "the concept 'Hong Kong being ruled by Hong Kong people' means that Hong Kong shall be ruled mainly by local Chinese residents who love the

motherland and Hong Kong and who are in favor of the reunification of the motherland and support the Basic Law."

Zhou then pointed out that the Sino-British Joint Declaration has stipulated that the Chinese and British sides shall cooperate more closely during the second phase of the transitional period.

He added that to conduct close and effective cooperation, the two sides should treat each other with sincerity and have more consultations, instead of each going his own way. The Chinese side certainly is not lacking in sincerity to cooperate, he said.

Concluding his speech, Zhou said he believes that Hong Kong's position as an international trade, finance, shipping and information center in the Asia-Pacific region is irreplaceable. "So long as we faithfully and conscientiously implement the Basic Law, Hong Kong's prosperity and stability will definitely be ensured. We have full confidence in the future, any pessimistic view is shortsighted and groundless," he said.

'Short Commentary'

HK1004084790 Beijing ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE
in Chinese 1324 GMT 4 Apr 90

["Short commentary" by staff reporter Zhong Zhengxiang (6945 1794 4382): "Work Together for a Bright Future"]

[Text] Hong Kong, 4 Apr (ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE)—The Hong Kong Special Administrative Region Basic Law has been born. It marks a new stage in the transition period of Hong Kong.

Maintaining Hong Kong's long-term stability and prosperity is the common desire of China, Britain, and people of various circles in Hong Kong. The Basic Law will provide legal protection to achieve this target after Hong Kong returns to the motherland after "97."

After taking four years and eight months to draft, the Hong Kong Basic Law was finally examined, discussed, and voted on by National People's Congress [NPC]. It embodies the basic national policy of "one country, two systems" in a concentrated way, is an embodiment of the painstaking labor of the Hong Kong and interior committee members for drafting the basic law, draws on the excellent opinions of people of various circles of Hong Kong and the interior, and is the fruit of collective wisdom. "One country, two systems" is unprecedented pioneering work and democracy and the spirit of opening up embodied in the course of drafting the basic law is rarely seen in China and foreign countries, was rarely seen in the past, and is rarely seen at present. The political enthusiasm of many Hong Kong people for participating in the basic law advisory activities, that was not seen in the past, shows their approval of the conception of "one country, two systems" and their concern for the future of Hong Kong and their own destiny. Through the drafting of the basic law, Hong

Kong people's political consciousness has been tempered and this is beneficial to the enforcement of the basic law.

The Hong Kong Basic Law is divided into 160 articles of nine chapters with three appendices, completely implements the spirit of the "Sino-British Joint Declaration," specifically embodies the policy of "one country, two systems," and clearly and definitely vests the Hong Kong people with rights of acting as masters of their own affairs and exercising a high degree of autonomy that they never had in the past. After the founding of the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region, the system, policies, and law will be implemented on the basis of the basic law. Whether or not the basic law can be smoothly enforced will directly affect the development of the Hong Kong community and will be closely linked with the interests of the Hong Kong people and their descendants who regard Hong Kong as their home. So far as the people who love their country and Hong Kong are concerned, they must, therefore, understand the basic law, have an intimate knowledge of the basic law, and approve of the basic law.

No need for reticence, many Hong Kong people now completely and accurately know the basic law. At this turning period in history, some people still have certain misgivings about the prospects of Hong Kong. There is also no need for reticence that a small number of people still disagree on some provisions of the Hong Kong Basic Law. However, in the interest of the overall situation, it is necessary to seek common ground while reserving differences and to seek more consensus.

In the historical course from the promulgation of the basic law to its enforcement, Hong Kong will face changes in the international situation, be affected by the internal and external factors, and meet with many difficult problems and challenge. So long as the Hong Kong people who are in the same boat can use the basic law as a guide, make concerted efforts, and work together with one heart, they can arrive at the other bright shore and certainly create a glorious future.

British Minister Views Refugee Problem

HK0904015790 Hong Kong HONGKONG STANDARD
in English 9 Apr 90 p 3

[Text] British minister Francis Maude will meet Britain's Ambassador to Hanoi, Mr Emrys Davies, today to discuss the impasse over mandatory repatriation of Vietnamese boat people from Hong Kong.

Mr Maude, the Foreign Office minister with special responsibility for Hong Kong is on a five-day trip.

He last saw Mr Davies in Vietnam in February after which he predicted an agreement on non-voluntary return of boat people within a week.

Government sources said yesterday there were no encouraging signs from the Vietnamese authorities despite continued talks.

Yesterday Mr Maude, accompanied by the Governor Sir David Wilson, went to northern Lantau to take a look at the site for a planned airport at Chek Lap kok.

He later visited the Governor's lodge at Fanling and spent a quiet evening before a full schedule today.

Mr Maude will visit Hong Kong's largest and most troubled detention centre, the Whitehead centre in Sha Tin, this morning.

Last September on his first trip to Hong Kong as foreign office minister Mr Maude held out little hope that voluntary repatriation alone was a solution to the boat people problem in Hong Kong.

On that occasion he said: "We are working very hard to find solutions and we are determined those solutions should succeed."

Also on Mr Maude's itinerary tomorrow is a visit to the police post at Man Kam To on the border with China.

Mr Maude will be told that the number of illegal immigrants caught hopping the border this year is sharply up on last year's figure.

So far this year 5,756 have been intercepted compared with 3,163 for the same period last year.

Mr Maude will be briefed on border security arrangements and the planned transfer of border duties from the army to the police force in the runup to 1997.

After this visit Mr Maude will take a look at the Liu Man Shek Tong ancestral hall in Sheung Shui.

This evening Mr Maude will have dinner with Executive and Legislative Councillors.

Commentary Discusses British Passport Package

HK0804022490 Hong Kong SUNDAY STANDARD
in English 8 Apr 90 p 8

[Commentary: "Who Wants To Live There Anyway?"]

[Text] Out went the Basic Law; in came the right of abode.

Hong Kong's focus of turmoil may have veered off course this week, but both political hot potatoes already bear striking similarities.

Britain's effort to bring democracy was pitifully negligible—and so is the passport package.

Both issues forced a choice between equally unattractive options—the consequences of neither are predictable.

Is this a supreme moment in the history of crisis management?

Is a professor of modern politics even now thundering to his class of tomorrow's decision makers: "Look! This is

what happens when you lack foresight! This is what to expect when you don't care!"

Nothing can be done about it now, except to wonder what will happen next.

The nationality package will get through Parliament despite facing a rocky road from Norman Tebbit and his followers on the Conservative right, as well as opponents on the Labour benches.

The irony is more in the debate: opposition to giving British citizenship to 50,000 "elite" family heads is all for the wrong reasons.

Tebbit and his supporters believe the supposedly lucky few will jump on the first plane to Britain, and open thousands of Chinese takeaways no doubt, once their passports are secured.

Conversely, the generosity of Neil Kinnock's sanctimonious Labour Party knows no bounds. Making promises it never has to keep since it is not in power, Labour wants passports to go to everybody—not just the lucky few.

The reality escapes both. It is astute of Tebbit to spot a flaw in the initiative, and suspect that those granted British passports are unlikely to remain in Hong Kong after 1997—to shore-up confidence as the legislation envisages.

And it is naive of Labour to believe that Hong Kong people are not now totting-up their points to collect a right of abode and run.

Certainly, the British Nationality (Hong Kong) Act cannot prevent a winner of the abode lottery from cashing-in his prize.

But this entire issue is being clouded by a common British failing: a shared, misguided belief that the entire world is itching to live in dreary Britain.

Nothing could be further from the truth. Most residents of Hong Kong are only too aware that Britain is cold, grey, poor, violent, unsafe, racist and class-ridden.

Many are totting-up points and jumping from an uncertain Hong Kong ship for the right of abode—but not in Britain. In Vancouver.

Tebbit and his supporters can rest assured that passports to Britain will only be sought as a last resort, or as a reserve for those who prefer to wait awhile before emigrating to a more tolerable environment.

Francis Maude, the Foreign Office Minister with responsibility for Hong Kong, who arrived yesterday to gauge local reaction to the right of abode initiative, should realise one thing: We have seen the passing of the British Empire. We have seen its shabbiness, duplicity and deals struck behind closed doors.

Now that the final chapter is being written the people of Hong Kong—Chinese, European, Indian and Asian—are not expecting anything different.

The crumbs that are being thrown our way mean very little now and when the final chapter of the British Empire is closed in seven years time it will be to Britain's shame not honour.

Macao

Yang Shangkun Meets Basic Law Official

OW0904142190 Beijing XINHUA in English
1243 GMT 9 Apr 90

[Text] Beijing, April 9 (XINHUA)—Chinese President Yang Shangkun met here today with Dr Stanley Ho, vice-chairman of the Drafting Committee for the Basic Law of the Macao Special Administrative Region and executive chairman of Shun Tak Enterprises Corporation Ltd.

During the meeting Yang restated the Chinese Government's "one country, two systems" policy toward Hong Kong and Macao, and its determination to maintain the long-term prosperity and stability of those regions.

"The mainland can not do without Hong Kong and Macao, nor can Hong Kong and Macao do without the mainland; we share common interests and goals," Yang said.

Ho said he was glad to see that the situation on the mainland is stable and that the government is carrying on the reform and open policy. He expressed the wish for more co-operation with the mainland.

Ho's party is here at the invitation of the China Association for International Friendly Contacts and the Ministry of the Aerospace Industry.

PRC Contract Workers Arrested After Protest

HK0904014590 Hong Kong SOUTH CHINA
MORNING POST in English 9 Apr 90 p 8

[From Adam Lee in Macao]

[Text] Macao police yesterday arrested about 100 contract workers from China who were staging a protest to demand their relatives be allowed to join them in the Portuguese enclave.

The arrests took place outside the Governor's Palace. The Macao branch of the NEW CHINA NEWS AGENCY when the protesters refused to disperse.

The workers, mostly from Fujian province, demanded that the Governor negotiate with the Chinese authorities to allow their relatives to join them in Macao.

Those arrested were taken to the Tactical Police Headquarters, where their names, identity card numbers, addresses and finger-prints were recorded.

They were released after being warned that no more demonstrations could be held.

After being released, many sought help at the Jinjiang Clansmen Association, as most contract workers are from Jinjiang.

Chinese officials in Macao have condemned the violent demonstrations in Macao a fortnight ago when tens of thousands of Chinese illegal immigrants demanded to be allowed to stay in Macao.

Mr Kang Jiwen, head of the Chinese delegation of the Sino-Portuguese Joint Liaison Group, said Chinese tourists or contract workers in Macao should not be allowed to register because they were not "underground residents".

He said China had strengthened its border control to stop illegal emigrants from fleeing to Macao.

Daily Acclaims 'Birth' of Basic Law

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[Text] Macao, 5 Apr (XINHUA)—The MACAO DAILY published an editorial today, acclaiming the birth of the Basic Law of the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region of the PRC.

The editorial says: "The salient feature of the Basic Law of the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region lies in the law's close combination of 'one country' with 'two systems,' close integration between principle with flexibility, and the safeguarding of state sovereignty and territorial integrity with authorization of powers to the Hong Kong Special Administration Region, which allows the residents of Hong Kong to practice a high degree of self-government. In this way, the Basic Law shows full consideration of the interests of all social strata in Hong Kong, embodies the fruitful results of active participation and maximum consultation among various circles in Hong Kong, and ensures the greatest interests of the Hong Kong residents. The retention of private ownership and market economy and the gradual transition of the political system toward democracy will especially give an impetus to and produce far-reaching historical significance for Hong Kong's continued stability, prosperity and development."

The editorial points out: "The Basic Law clearly stipulates in the beginning: 'The Hong Kong Special Administrative Region is an inalienable part of the PRC,' thus solemnly declaring in legal terms the aspiration which the Chinese people have long yearned and fought for. Herein lies the soul of the Basic Law of the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region. All Chinese people, including compatriots in Hong Kong and Macao, and all descendants of Yan Di and Huang Di living overseas, who have national consciousness, must be filled with exultation."

The editorial says: "At this great historical juncture, the residents of Hong Kong should bring into play their role as the masters of their own and, following the

blueprints of the Basic Law, work with one heart and one mind and with great confidence in making Hong Kong a still better place."

The editorial says: "Hong Kong and Macao are separated by a narrow strip of water. The Basic Law of the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region provides a good example for the ongoing drafting of a basic law of the Macao special administrative region."

In conclusion, the editorial stresses: "Let us ride on the mighty spring wind in contributing our share toward accomplishing the great undertaking of reunifying the motherland."

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